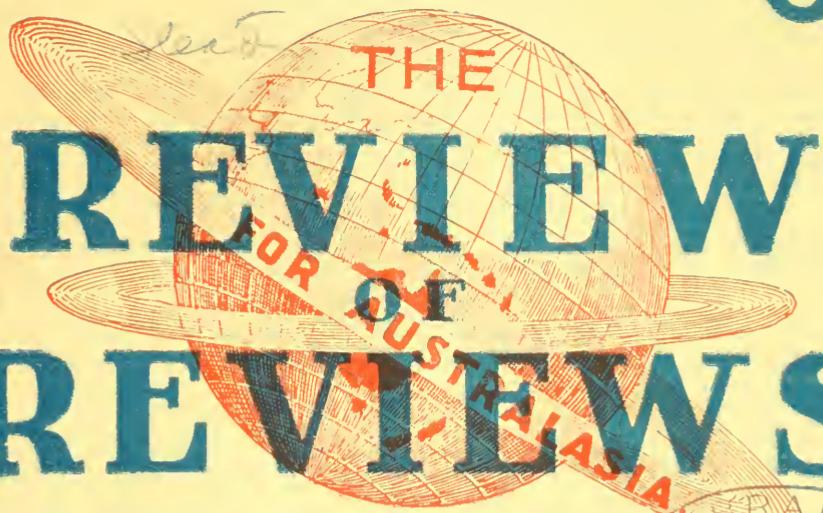


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JULY, 1913.

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THE
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ILLUSTRATED.



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J. PIERPONT MORGAN: NAPOLEON OF FINANCE.

MY FATHER: W. T. STEAD, BY THE EDITOR.

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It is a Breakfast Delicacy of the first order—appreciated from the youngest to the oldest in the home.

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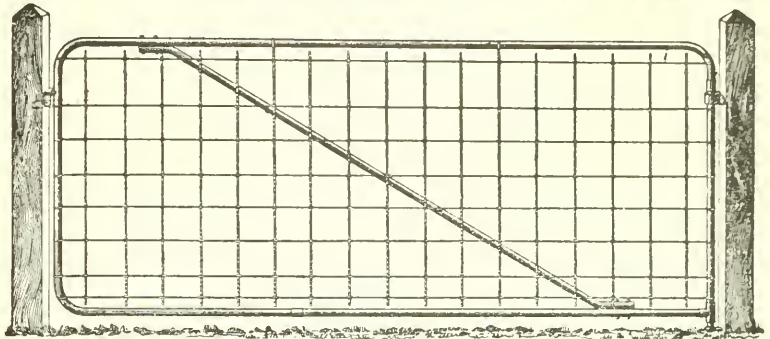
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Try them with broth, butter, cheese, cream, jam, etc.

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"THE CHEAPEST GATE MADE."

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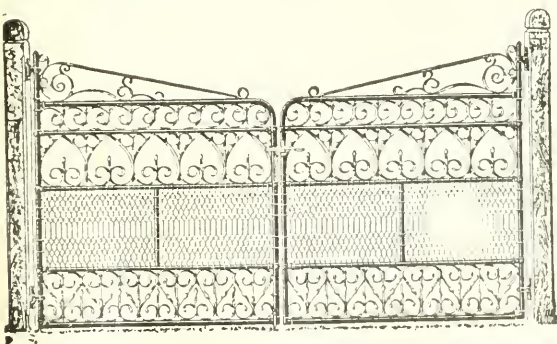


Fig. 178.

"THE HANDSOMEST GATE MADE."

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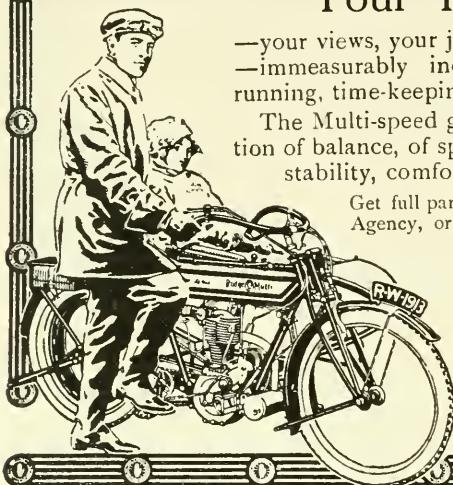


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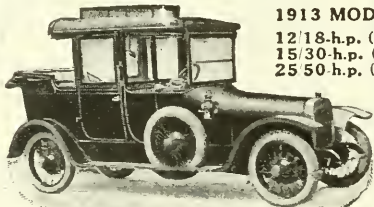


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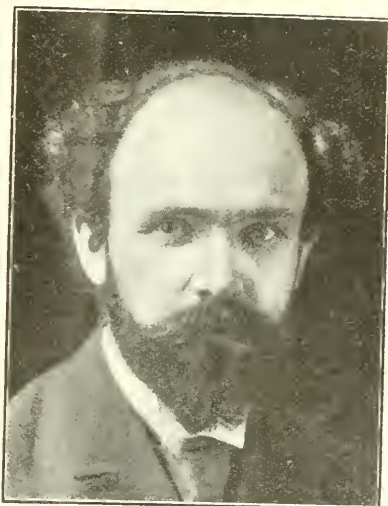
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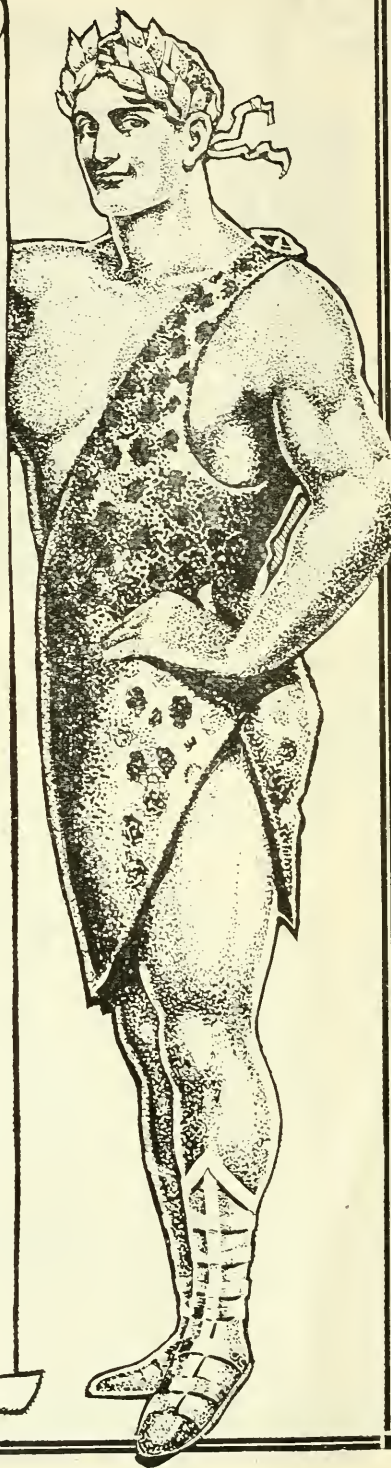
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Makes its own light. Fig. 16 is a small magneto. As the handle that projects the picture is turned, sufficient light is produced in the magneto to throw a moving picture of startling distinctness on the screen. Anyone in any place, town or country, can have Moving Pictures in the Home without the use of gas, electric light, or oil. No outside light is necessary. You cannot get this advantage in any other cinematograph.

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CHALMERS
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← This Label on every Garment. →

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AN EDITORIAL WORD—

OUR 21st BIRTHDAY.

TN August we publish our 253rd number. The English Review of Reviews came of age two and a-half years ago, the American Review of Reviews a year later, and the Review of Reviews here attains its majority with the August number.

IT would be a great joy to me to hear from all those who for the last 21 years have been readers of the Review. I should much prize their opinion of what it has been to them, and what they would like to see in it in future.

INTEND adding new features to the magazine shortly, and would like readers to tell me what they think these should be. For instance: Ought we to follow the example of the "Fortnightly" and include a powerful serial novel in our pages? Many people have urged this upon me, but others have as strongly deprecated it. What do you think?

BUT I want our majority to be celebrated by a large increase in the number of our readers. Thousands of people are, I know, interested in the Review, and by taking a very little trouble they can easily double our circulation. If each reader would induce only *one* friend to become a regular purchaser or subscriber it would make a great difference not only in the number of copies of the Review read each month, but in the special articles an increased circulation would warrant giving.

THE Annual Subscription to the Review is now only 6s., and, as the magazine goes flat through the post in a special envelope, it reaches its destination uncreased and in good condition. If you cannot get a friend to subscribe, why not do so for him—or her? The Review would go forward to any address you give, with your compliments, every month. If neither of these things are possible you could at least tell me of some friend who you think would be interested in the magazine, so that I could send him a copy.

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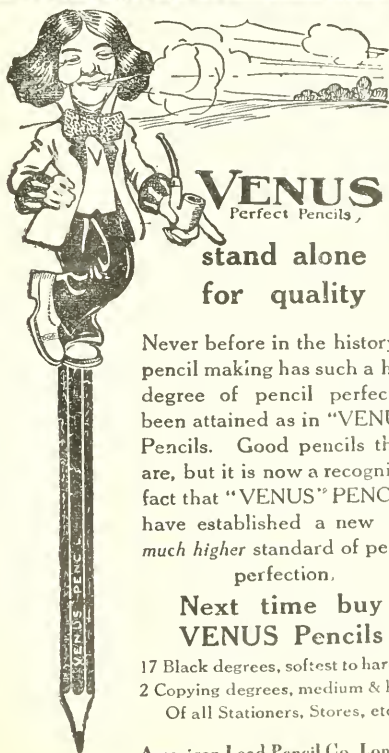
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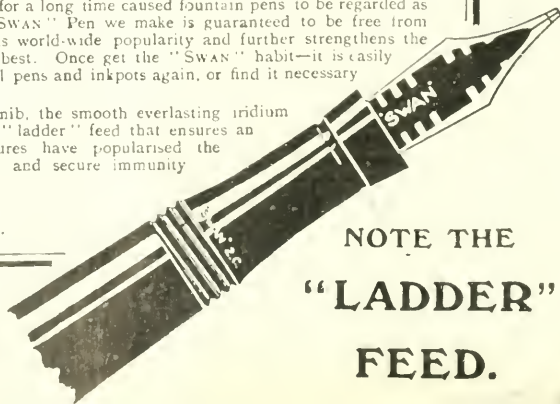
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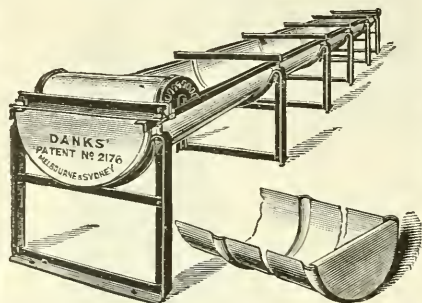
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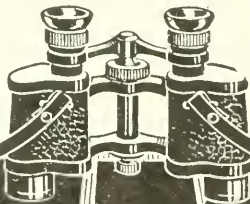
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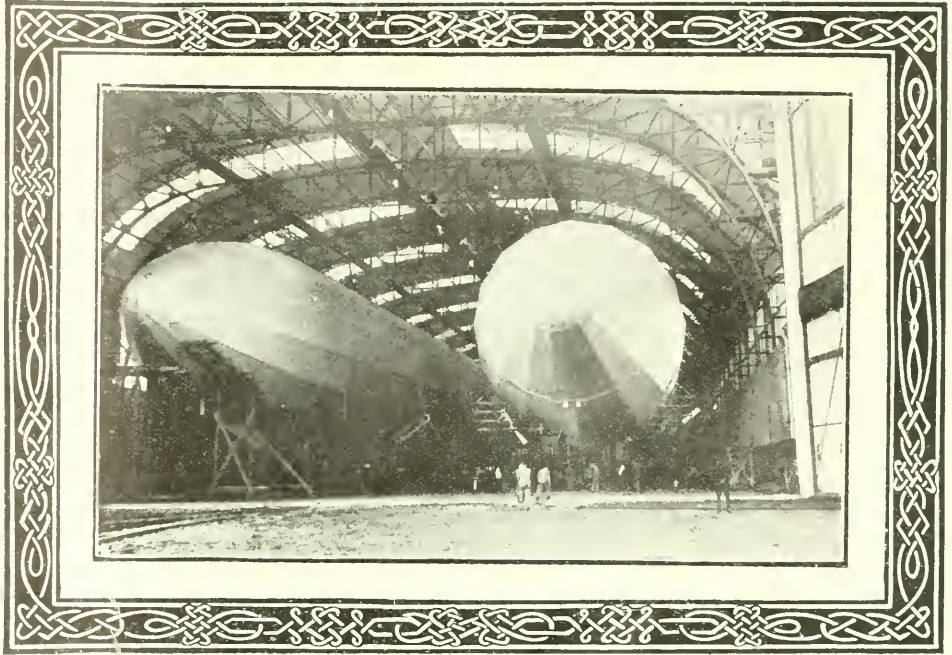
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JULY, 1913.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Federal Elections.

extraordinary way in which an electoral officer was able to keep all Australia in suspense for a whole week supplied a situation Gilbert would have enthused over. The returning officer himself can hardly be blamed; he undoubtedly worked hard, but he could surely have been assisted in counting the 3000 absentee votes of the Hume division. Such an occurrence will never happen again, for so equal a division of parties could not well recur. The final results gave the Liberals 38 and Labour 37 members in the new House of Representatives. Labour has twenty-nine Senators, the Liberals only seven. As soon as it was evident that Sir William Lyne had no hope of retaining his old seat, Mr. Fisher handed his resignation to Lord Denman. The Governor-General promptly sent for Mr. Cook, and charged him with the formation of a Government. The new Prime Minister did this with great dispatch, and within a week of the resignation of the Labour Government, Liberal Ministers took charge of the great departments of State.

The Fate of the Referenda.

The five questions submitted to the electors, suggesting certain alterations in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, were all answered in the negative by varying majorities. The returns are not yet complete. To date they are as follows:—

TOTALS FOR THE COMMONWEALTH.

Trade and Com-	Yes.	No.
merce	921,745	957,548
Corporations	922,595	963,319
Industries	923,546	962,745
Railways	921,185	967,295
Trusts	929,450	951,532
Monopolies	881,412	910,582

New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania voted "No," the other three States "Yes." Taken altogether, the "No" majorities are relatively small, and certainly give the Labour Party ground for the confident assertion that in view of the great reduction in the adverse vote this time compared to last, if the questions are put again they will be carried. This may be so, but actually the more one sees of State ownership of railways, tramways, steamships, etc., all over the world,

the less one likes it. Theoretically, it is just what is wanted; in practice, politics always enter into the working of the business with disastrous results. The object-lesson of the railways here ought to convince anyone of the immense advantage of State controlled over State owned concerns.

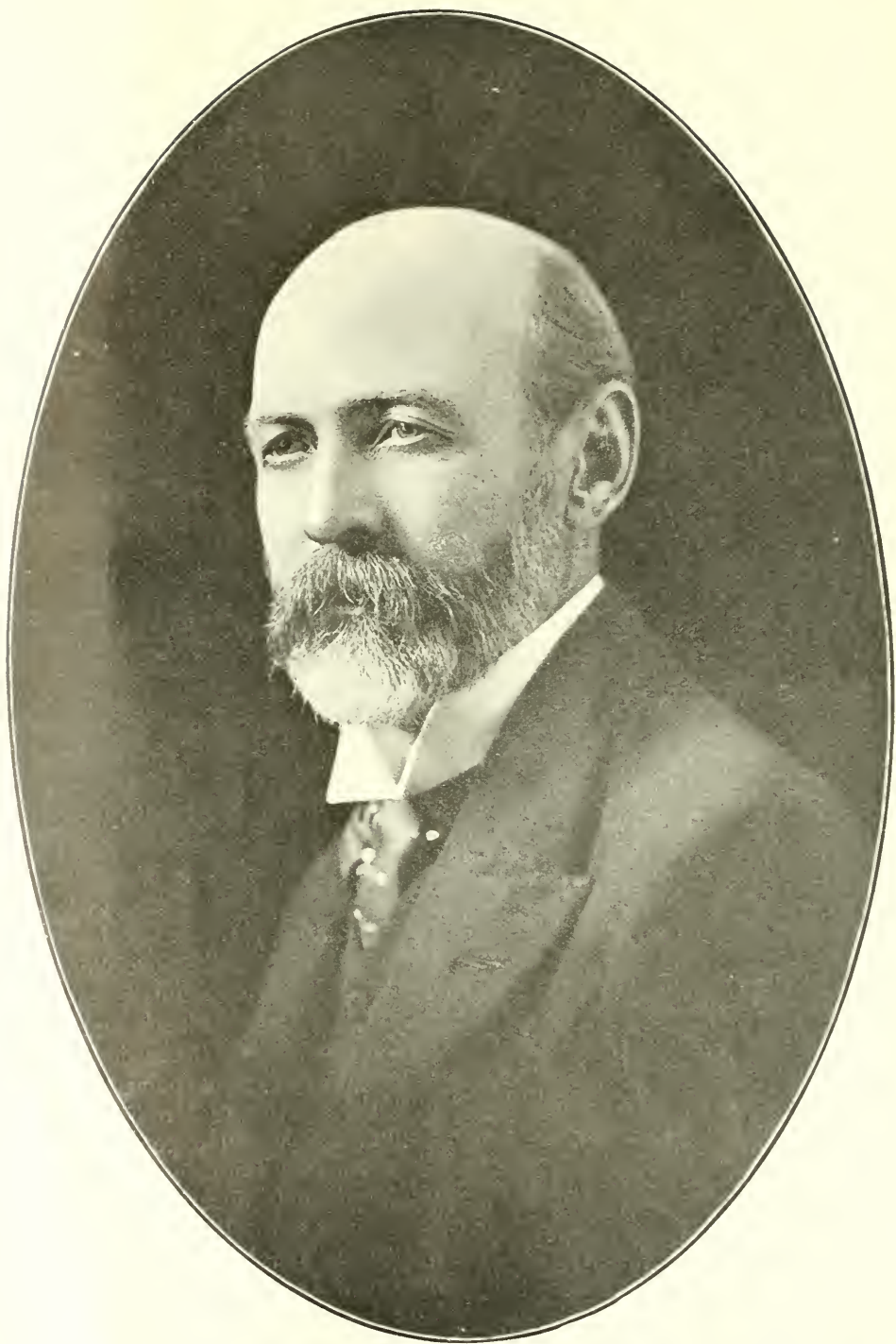
The New Ministry.

Mr. Cook has been able to select a strong Government. Sir John Forrest goes back to the Treasury, where he will require all his skill to make both ends meet. Mr. W. H. Irvine takes office for the first time in a Federal Government, having selected the Attorney-Generalship. This was expected to go to Mr. Glynn, of South Australia, who filled it with conspicuous ability in the last Liberal Administration. Instead, he takes charge of the External Affairs Department, where he will undoubtedly have more scope, for after finance the most awkward problems confronting the new Administration are the Northern Territory, Papua, and foreign relations generally. Everyone will agree that Mr. Glynn is in the right place, for he combines wide knowledge with a practical ability some of his more academical colleagues lack. Mr. L. E. Groom will have an uneasy time at the receipt of Customs, for, although the tariff was a dead horse at this election, there are not wanting influential organs who insist it was the chief question, and will demand revision thereof. Senator E. D. Millen, of New South Wales, goes to the Defence Department; Mr. Agar Wynne takes charge of the Post Office, Senator McColl, the solitary Liberal Senator Victoria possesses, is rewarded with the Vice-Presidency of the Executive Council, and Senator Clemons, of Tasmania, and Mr. W. H. Kelly, of New South Wales, are honorary Ministers. Mr. Kelly will, however,

take active charge of the Home Office, to leave Mr. Cook free to devote all his time to steering the ship of state through the dangers ahead.

What will They Do?

The question should rather be, "What can they do?" Obviously, very little. After a Speaker has been elected the parties will be exactly equal in the Lower House, and the Government will be in a hopeless minority in the Upper. Mr. Bruce Smith, it is expected, will become Speaker, and will certainly fill that high and, just now, especially difficult office with distinction. Mr. Cook's followers, unlike their opponents, are neither accustomed, nor in many cases able, to attend Parliament with unfailing regularity. The coming session must be a severe strain on them, and Mr. Cook will probably be forced to announce that he will take no notice of snap divisions, and will, no doubt, endeavour to restrict the meetings of Parliament to three or four hours daily. Parliament meets on July 8th, and will adjourn for a month. The Government should survive a two or three months' session, and the long recess will carry it safely over till next May or June. For fifteen months, at any rate, there is little expectation of another election. There is not much prospect of any contentious legislation being brought in. The electoral laws may be modified, the rolls will certainly have to be revised, but the Government will go "cannily" throughout next session. The present deadlock cannot of course continue very long. The Government will naturally choose its own time to bring matters to a crisis. The Constitution provides for a double dissolution after a Bill has been twice passed by the Lower House and rejected by the Senate. An interval of three months must elapse between the first and



[Broothorn Studios.]

THE NEW PRIME MINISTER THE HON. JOSEPH COOK, M.H.R.

second passage of the Bill. After the election, if the Lower House again passes the Bill, and it is once more rejected by the Senate, a joint sitting of the two Houses voting together decides its fate. It is perfectly possible, therefore, for a deadlock to occur again if the Liberals, for instance, carry the House of Representatives, but do not carry the Senate, a joint sitting giving a majority to the Opposition.

The Depth of Australian Harbours.

Two months ago I published an article upon the depths of Australian harbours, and, recounting the difficulties the H.M.S. "New Zealand" had encountered in leaving Melbourne, suggested that our new flagship, the "Australia," might not be able to enter Port Phillip Heads at all. This probability has been recognised at last by the great daily papers, who quoted largely from my article some weeks after it had appeared, and urged that the deepening of the channel at the Heads should be proceeded with more rapidly. It is good to find Australia at last waking up to the need for deep harbours. That in calling attention to the facts, the papers almost all forgot to mention the source from which they obtained their particulars, is a small matter. The great thing is that the grave necessity for improving our harbours and ports should be realised. After reading my article, Mr. Ford, of Christchurch, kindly sent me a photograph of H.M.S. "New Zealand," lying alongside the wharf at Lyttelton, which shows that there, at any rate, ample depth is available to accommodate the battle cruiser. The harbour authorities in Melbourne do not appear to be disturbed that boats like the White Star liner, the "Cyramic," drawing 34 ft. 6 in., now entering the Australian trade, will be quite unable to get through the Heads loaded. This and similar vessels are coming now, not

years hence, and the officials talk cheerfully of getting depth of water enough to float them in five years' time. Meanwhile, is Melbourne to cease to be a port of call for all vessels drawing over 30 ft.?

Victorian Finances.

Mr. Watt, who went home to raise one loan of £4,000,000 for conversion purposes, and another of £2,000,000 for public works, found the money market tight, and had to be content with £3,000,000 for conversion. Victoria is in a happy position compared with other States, who must view with trepidation the heavy interest which will certainly be exacted from them for borrowings, for conversion purposes, they cannot avoid making during the next few months. Victoria is not hard up; she can always get money reasonably from the Savings Bank if needs be, so that Ministers—who meet Parliament on July 2nd—have no cause for anxiety. Owing to the defeat of Mr. Edgar, Minister of Public Works and Health, at the recent election for the Legislative Council, an opportunity occurred for Mr. Hagelthorn to join the Government. He was obviously the right man to take the portfolio, for his work as Honorary Minister in charge of Immigration had clearly marked him out for promotion at the earliest possible moment. A curious point has arisen over the election of Mr. Fielding, Mr. Edgar's successful opponent. He, it appears, was born in America, and took out naturalisation papers here three years ago. But to be eligible for a seat on the Legislative Council, a man must be a British subject born or have been naturalised ten years. The interesting question to be decided is whether Mr. Fielding, born of a British father resident in the States, is an American or a Britisher!

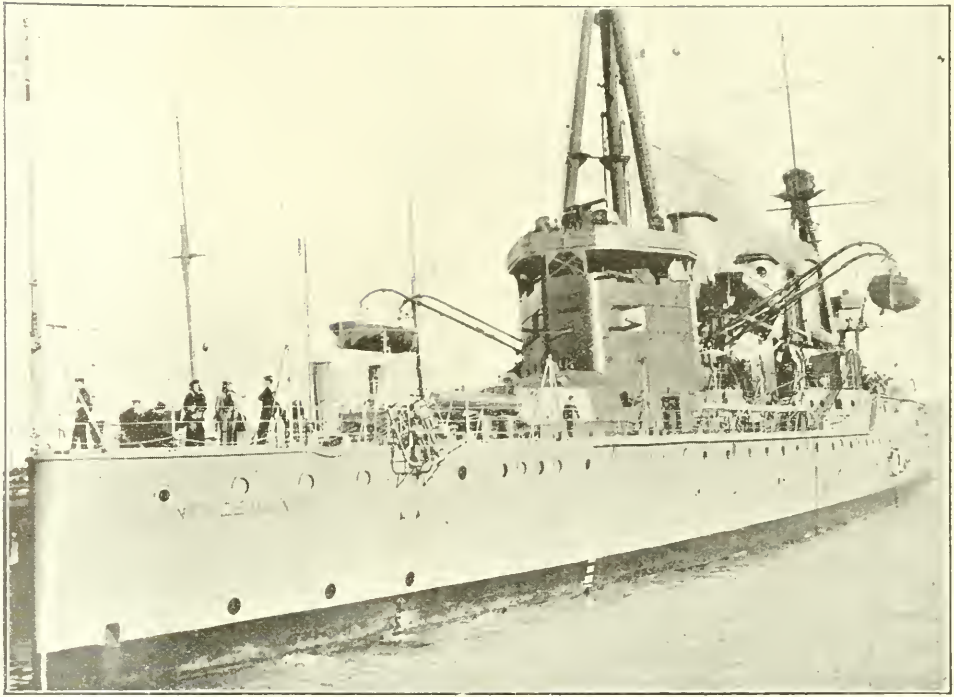


Photo.]

H.M.S. "NEW ZEALAND," LYING AGAINST THE WHARF AT LYTTELTON. [A. D. Ford.

Exit Mr. McGowen.

With the return of Mr. Holman from London, Mr. McGowen has relinquished the New South Wales Premiership, and Mr. Holman will meet Parliament as Premier and the new leader of the party. The anomaly is that Mr. McGowen should elect to remain in the Cabinet as a subordinate Minister. It was generally anticipated that he was preparing the way for political retirement at the approaching elections. The strain of Parliamentary leadership has always weighed heavily on Mr. McGowen, much more so than it will on Mr. Holman. The two men are cast in an entirely different mould. Mr. Holman came to politics, as he came to the law, as he would come to anything under the sun—to the manner born. Mr. McGowen, if the truth were known, has never been happy in politics. He has only been partly suc-

cessful in accommodating his ideals to politics. He will always be remembered for his transparent honesty of purpose, for his devotion to the interests of the workers, from whose ranks he sprang into political prominence. Mr. McGowen was not born a great man. Political greatness was thrust upon him, and though he ever wore his honours with modesty, his nearest friends declare that he was as uncomfortable in them as young David when he essayed Saul's fighting armour.

Mr. Holman Arrives.

No prophet was needed to predict the ultimate triumph of Mr. Holman. From the day that he turned his face towards politics and elected to seek political fortune, nobody has been found to deny him the possibility of success. As a budding politician he was popularly known as the "boy orator," and his ready mind and

fluency of speech served him well and carried him far. He is to-day the most polished and eloquent speaker in the New South Wales Parliament, and he comes to the Premiership with a ripened experience of men and affairs which time has enabled him to gather. For brilliancy and cleverness in debate Mr. Holman is the bright particular star in the Labour firmament. But he belongs to a more advanced school than Mr. McGowen, and may be expected to make the pace of his party much warmer than his old chief would have considered expedient. How far he will succeed as Parliamentary leader and Premier of a Labour Cabinet is as yet only a question of speculation. He has not come to the Premiership in the fulness of political opportunity. His party holds office by the smallest of majorities, and the fact that the majority depends on Mr. Willis and Mr. Beeby makes it as uncertain as it is small. Presumably Mr. Holman will be satisfied if he can keep things happily balanced until the autumn, when Parliament will expire by the natural effluxion of time. It is on the coming general elections that Mr. Holman will need to concentrate his energy and ability, for if the recent State polling in the Federal elections be any guide, his party will have to fight for their lives.

Visit of British M's.P.

Twenty members of the British Houses of Parliament have accepted the invitation of the Australian Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, and will visit Australasia, arriving in Wellington at the end of August. As the trip, which includes an unofficial visit to Canada, will occupy four months, many of the most notable M's.P. will be unable to spare the time to come, but amongst the twenty there will certainly be some of high standing

at home. It is very significant that Lord Emmott, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, is coming, for never before has a Colonial Secretary visited Australia. Mr. Winston Churchill, whilst Under-Secretary, made a trip to East Africa, and Mr. Chamberlain visited South Africa after the war, returning therefrom to adumbrate his Tariff Reform programme which has consigned his party to the cold shades of Opposition ever since. It ought to be compulsory for every Colonial Under-Secretary to visit the Over-Seas Dominions of the Empire, or for such previous visit to make a man eligible for the post. Other members of the visiting party are:—Lord Sheffield (Liberal), better known as Lord Stanley of Adderley, a great authority on education; Lord Castlemaine, an Irish peer and a Unionist; Mr. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, a Unionist K.C., was at one time Under-Secretary for Home Affairs, is a director of the Great Central Railway, and an Ecclesiastical Commissioner; Mr. Will Crooks, one of the most popular and shrewd of Labour M's.P., a work-house boy, who has reached a great position by his own unaided efforts; Sir Joseph Walton, a great traveller, Liberal M.P. for the Barnsley division of Yorkshire, in which county he owns extensive mines; he is an authority on China; Mr. Arthur Sherwell, a Liberal M.P., but first of all a great temperance reformer and social worker, who has done more for the same control of the liquor traffic than anyone in Parliament since Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Mr. Hamar Greenwood, a Canadian by birth, a former Parliamentary Secretary to Winston Churchill; one of the counsel for Canada at the Hague Arbitration on the Newfoundland Fisheries. A splendid conversationalist and after-dinner speaker. Many of the visitors are accompanied by their wives.

President Poincaré Visits England.

The visit of France's new and energetic President to London has been made the occasion of a great demonstration in favour of the "entente cordiale." He has had a great reception, has been lunched by the Lord Mayor, has given a great banquet to King George, using with fine irony for the feast no less than two tons of the gold plate Napoleon filched from the monarchs of Europe a hundred years ago. Such visits are excellent; the more the nations fraternise the less possibility there is of misunderstanding. On the occasion of President Fallières' visit in 1908, an effort was made to substitute alliance for entente, and it is to be hoped that over-zealous persons will not make the attempt again. M. Poincaré is astute enough to see the danger to France of such a substitution. It is still one of the most extraordinary paradoxes of the situation that Germany, in case of a breach with England, would welcome such an alliance, in order to afford herself a chance of getting at someone whom she could hit, and whom she could compel to pay the bill of England's war.

The Kaiser's Quarter Century.

On June 15th, Wilhelm II., Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne. When in 1888 he succeeded his father, Frederick Wilhelm, all Europe talked of the inevitable war this firebrand would kindle. It was only a question of a year or two, said wise diplomatists, before Germany and France would be at one another's throats. Instead of bringing a sword, however, Wilhelm II. brought an olive branch as a sceptre. During the whole of the twenty-five years he has ruled over the destinies of his people, Germany has

been at peace. Save for a small desultory fight with the Hereros in their West African colonies, and assisting in police work in China, the Germans have been absolutely at peace with the whole world. During that time England has waged wars in North and South Africa and India, France has battled in Algiers, and is now engaged in fighting the Moors in Morocco; Spain and the United States have been at war; Russia and Japan have battled furiously; Italy has fought Menelik and Turkey; Greece attacked Turkey, and was crushingly defeated; and, finally, the whole of the Balkans have burst forth in lurid war. Not only has the Kaiser kept Germany at peace, but he has used his power to force others to keep the truce of Europe. Perhaps his most notable achievement for peace was the absolute veto he put on any combined action against England during the Boer war, when every European nation was itching to take advantage of our entanglement in South Africa. It is well to recall that in those days France menaced us most. She was irritable with England over the Fashoda affair, and took up the side of the Boers whole-heartedly. There was no mention of the "entente cordiale" then; the only question discussed was whether France would go to war with us or not. The Kaiser was largely responsible for keeping the peace. I remember a leading diplomatist speculating as to what Germany was to get as a reward for keeping the war dogs of Europe from our throats. Samoa, he said, of course, and concessions in East Africa, but that cannot surely be all! Whether the Kaiser acted from interested motives or not does not really matter. The fact remains that he saved us from a European ultimatum, and a possible war.

Relations with Germany.

The Kaiser has a great eye for the spectacular. He celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary with the same pomp as he maintained at his daughter's wedding. King George's visit on that occasion no doubt helped towards a general agreement between the two Governments with regard to the Bagdad Railway and Asia Minor in gene-

firming her right to police the Gulf, and maintains her predominant interest in the navigation of the Shatt-el-Arab. She will also have control over the Arabs on the southern shore. This may mean a great deal or very little, but evidently the Gulf is to become practically an English sea. The prospect of British expansion in Arabia, with its inevitable sequence of annexa-



Photo.]

KING GEORGE AND THE KAISER IN BERLIN.

[Topical.

ral. Strained relations with Germany date from our sudden refusal to confirm the general arrangement over the Bagdad Railway ten years ago. We lost our opportunity of securing international control of that important artery, which now remains in German hands. Under the latest agreements with Turkey, Britain establishes a protectorate over Koweit, at the northern end of the Persian Gulf, con-

firming her right to police the Gulf, and maintains her predominant interest in the navigation of the Shatt-el-Arab. She will also have control over the Arabs on the southern shore. This may mean a great deal or very little, but evidently the Gulf is to become practically an English sea. The prospect of British expansion in Arabia, with its inevitable sequence of annexa-

with Germany, which must ere long mean reduction in naval expenditure, a consummation devoutly to be hoped for.

The Marconi Transactions.

Mr. Balfour has again demonstrated that he is the only possible leader of the Unionist Party. Speaking in the House on the debate raised upon the conduct of Ministers with regard to Marconi shares, he put the case with a dignity and breadth of understanding, combined with a jealous care for the traditions of Parliament, which no one else now in the House can command. Nothing could have been in more marked contrast to the snarly and even vindictive speech of Mr. Bonar Law, who officially leads the Opposition. Mr. Asquith, in his usual lucid manner, reviewed the facts. He did not think that he or anyone else had ever heard franker and manlier utterances than those of Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Lloyd George in explaining their action. They had made an error in judgment, and paid heavily for it, but their honour, both private and public, remained absolutely unstained. Sir Edward Grey pointed out that if the House agreed to Mr. Bonar Law's amendment, regretting the "want of frankness" of the Ministers, it would entail their resignation, and the closing of their political careers. The House voting on purely party lines adopted the following resolution:—"That this House accepts the expressions of regret by the Ministers at their purchases of American Marconi shares, and that the fact was not mentioned during the October debate; acquits them of having acted otherwise than in good faith, and reprobates the wholly false charges of corruption brought against the Ministers." This closes a most unfortunate incident. No one for a moment thinks that the two Ministers

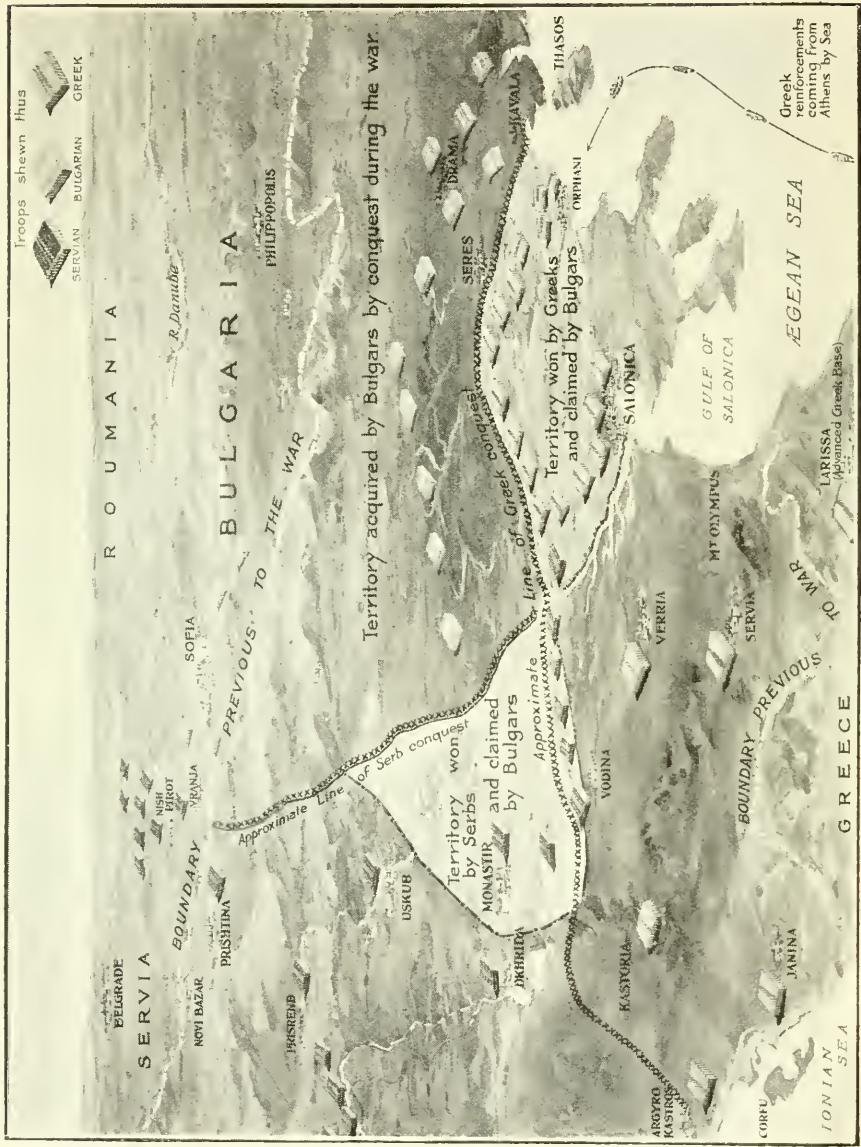
and Lord Murray of Elibank were guilty of anything but an unfortunate error of judgment; still this sort of thing leaves a nasty taste behind it, and may yet damage the careers of the chief actors. Because of the enquiry valuable time has been lost in completing a British chain of wireless stations round the Empire. Experiments in Australia seems to prove that the Telefunken system gives much the best results. The Marconi Company holds all the master patents, however, and is bound to be interested in whatever system is adopted.

The Murder of Shevket Pasha.

General Mahmond Shevket Pasha, Grand Vizier and leader of the Constitutional Revolution of 1909, was assassinated in Constantinople on June 11th. For political reasons the anti-Young Turk Party had decided to get rid of the Vizier. He knew that his life was in danger, but took no precautions, and was shot in his motor-car, together with his aide-de-camp. Many arrests were made, and twelve of the conspirators were condemned to death and executed. Many others, including Prince Sabaheddin, a relative of the Sultan, were also sentenced, but left the country before the trial commenced. Said Pasha has been appointed Vizier, filling the office for the eighth time. He served in this capacity for many years under Abdul Hamid. A strong man, but well advanced in years. The Young Turks still seem to be in control of affairs, but thus far have not shown any capacity of rising to the difficult situation which confronts them.

Trouble in the Balkans.

If left to themselves, there is every probability that the Balkan Allies would be fighting over the spoils, but the great Powers cannot afford to have



THE TERRITORY IN DISPUTE BETWEEN BULGARIA, SERBIA, AND GREECE.

another conflagration on their hands. They hold the money-bags, and consequently should be able to control the situation. The treaty of peace with Turkey was not signed until Sir Edward Grey informed the Balkan delegates that unless they agreed on the draft treaty without delay, it was no use their remaining in England. This firm action brought Greece and Servia into line. The signing took place on May 30th. The official conclusion of the war between Turkey and the Allies was the signal for the outbreak of serious trouble between Bulgaria on the one side and Greece and Servia on the other. The territory in dispute is shown on the accompanying map. Bulgaria insists that the agreement arrived at with Servia before the war started should be strictly adhered to. Servia, for her part, points out that the territory conquered far exceeded what was anticipated. That Bulgaria had not supplied the troops promised to assist in the conquest of Macedonia, and, further, owing to her desire to capture Adrianople, had delayed the conclusion of peace. Further, that Servia had assisted Bulgaria to a far greater extent than was stipulated in the treaty; and, finally, that much of the territory which was to have fallen to Servia had been taken from her by the Powers to form an autonomous Albania. Consequently Servia and Greece refused to abide by the agreement, and were prepared, if need be, by force of arms, to hold what they had conquered. Some sanguinary encounters have taken place, but it is probable that the Allies will finally agree to accept the Tsar's offer of arbitration, and that the much-abused Concert of Europe will succeed in preventing further bloodshed.

Arming Merchantmen.

It was an extraordinary move on the part of the Admiralty at home to encourage the arming of merchantmen. Is this an admission that our fleets are no longer capable of defending our merchant ships in a future war? If it is, then we ought to come into line with the United States, and agree to abandon the right of capture at sea altogether. When this was proposed at the Hague Peace Conference, it had the support of the British delegates at first, but directly other nations wished to make certain things contraband of war, our representatives switched round, and insisted upon right of capture in every case. This may seem a contradiction, but it was quite a sound position to take up. As the owner of the greatest mercantile marine in the world, Great Britain desired the right of capture to be entirely abolished. If exceptions were to be made Great Britain at once took up the other position, and as the possessor of the most powerful navy insisted on the right of capture, secure that this would be a powerful weapon to her hand, as her warships would suffice to protect her merchantmen, and the merchantmen of her foe would be at her mercy. Either no capture at all, said our naval delegate, Captain (now Admiral) Ottley, or right to capture all ships. One or the other, but nothing between. That is an understandable attitude.

A Useless Step.

To arm merchantmen in peace time is to license privateering, and as Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge points out in the "Nation": "By the year 1856 the privateer had become as obsolete as a pack horse." Authorised robbery on the high sea cannot possibly pay, for an ocean steamer of great speed and size, with a large and expert crew, would be required for the purpose.

Such a vessel would mean an initial outlay of close on a quarter of a million pounds, and the chance of any compensating return would be slight. To arm merchantmen, as is now being done, means the gift of some good guns as well as a good ship, to any enemy's cruiser that happened along, for no unarmoured ship would dream of fighting a steel-clad vessel, however small. The only possible use such guns could be put to would be to repel an attack by an enemy's ship similarly armed, a remote and improbable contingency. The experiment is bound to be a costly one, both for the British taxpayer, who through the Admiralty supplies the guns and necessary ammunition, and for the owners, who have to make considerable structural alterations, to sacrifice much valuable cargo room, and pay increased insurance charges, not to mention the inconvenience which may be met with in ports where vessels carrying explosives are prohibited from docking or lying alongside wharves. The whole scheme is a useless expenditure of public money.

The Poet Laureate.

The death of Alfred Austin renders vacant the position of Poet Laureate, which he has held since 1896. His predecessor, Lord Tennyson, died in 1892, and the office was unfilled for four years. In fact there was a strong feeling that it should lapse altogether, there being no one of equal genius to succeed the master singer. Alfred Austin had a difficult position to fill, and did it with dignity, if not with brilliance. On the whole, few poets of real distinction have had the honour of being made Laureate. Before the appointment of Southey the office had fallen into contempt, but he, Wordsworth and Tennyson left it the goal rather than the derision of poets.



THE LATE RT. HON. GEORGE WYNDHAM.

One of the most statesmanlike leaders of the Unionist party. As Irish Secretary, he introduced the Land Bill, which enabled tenants to purchase their holdings at advantageous rates. His loss will seriously weaken the Opposition in debate.

Dryden was the first paid Laureate, the title being conferred on him by letters patent. Neither Swinburne nor Morris would accept the post of birthday singer to the Court, hence it had to be filled by Austin, a man of lesser genius. Speculation is already busy with the names of possible successors. A popular vote would no doubt give it to Kipling, the Empire's jingle bard, for the public dearly likes to be tickled with words, and appreciates jingo jingles, whilst the thought-compelling muse of a Swinburne, a Meredith, or a Morris leaves it cold. Kipling appears to be getting into training for this post; he has thrown off some verses of welcome for M. Poincaré, but poets like Watson, Masfield or Noyes are more likely to be selected than a rhymist like Rudyard Kipling.

Italian Disasters in Africa.

Italy has been singularly unfortunate in her African ventures. She has annexed Tripoli, but not by any means conquered it. The Turks have withdrawn, but the Arabs remain as fiercely opposed to the Italian occupation as ever. On May 16th, the garrison of 5000 men left in Derna advanced to meet the Arabs approaching to attack the town. It was estimated that these numbered only 2000. Actually they were ten times as strong. Weary and without food or water, the Italian troops, after a long march into the desert, lay down to rest. At three in the morning they were furiously attacked by the fanatical foe, and retreated in disorder. The Arabs pursued them to the gates of Derna, slaying and capturing, it is said, some 2000 men. This reverse will make the task before the Italians a great deal more difficult than it already was. One cannot but call to mind the crushing defeat these modern Romans suffered at Adowa in 1896. Their troops were under the command of General Baratieri, who succeeded in greatly extending Italian influence in Northern Somaliland. After several slight successes against isolated Dervish tribes, the General pushed his forces as far as Kassala, on the Egyptian border. He was accorded an enthusiastic welcome on his return to Italy, but had speedily to return to Africa, where King Menelik of Abyssinia had completed his preparations for asserting his authority as the independent ruler of Ethiopia. The Italian General took the offensive against Mangasha, a powerful ally of the Ethiopian monarch, and easily defeated him. This appears to have caused him to underestimate Menelik himself, who was by no means sorry to see his ally and rival defeated. The Negus now, however, advanced in person against the Italians, with, it is

said, some 100,000 followers. Baratieri hesitated to give battle; in fact, so long did he vacillate that the Italian Government sent out General Baldissera to supersede him. This goaded him into attacking the Abyssinians with the 20,000 men he had under his command. They were almost all Italian troops, with but few native auxiliaries. Divided into three columns they fell upon the forces of the Negus Menelik, only to be hurled back and crushed one after the other. The Italians lost 6000 men killed and 4000 captured. After this crushing defeat Italy ceded two rich provinces to the dusky Emperor, who had stamped out all hope of her expansion in East Africa. An indemnity of £400,000 was also paid over to him. Is there to be another Adowa in Tripoli? If the Senussi are taking a hand in the matter it is quite probable.

Chinese Difficulties.

Yuan-Shih-Kai, President of China, has succeeded in obtaining the £25,000,000 loan from the five great Powers against the wishes of the Chinese Parliament now assembled in Peking. Why the newly-elected constitutional rulers of China should object to the loan is not at first evident, although they might well protest against the President's high-handed action in carrying through the negotiations without reference to them. A message from Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the great reformer, to whom more than to anyone else the creation of the Republic is due, throws light on the question. He points out that careful investigation has proved conclusively that the Peking Government was seriously implicated in the murder of the Nationalist leader, Sung Chiao-jen. This knowledge has created great indignation, and the nation is now on the verge of the most acute and dangerous crisis

yet experience. The Government, conscious of its guilt, rushed through the loan despite the protests of Parliament, thus accentuating the intense indignation of the people, who are now worked up to a white heat of fury, which makes a terrible convulsion almost inevitable. Says Dr. Sun Yat-sen: "Indeed, so acute has the crisis become that widespread smouldering embers may burst forth in devastating conflagration at any moment. From the date of the birth of the Republic I have striven for unity, peace, concord and prosperity. I recommended Yuan-Shih-Kai for the Presidency because there appeared reasons for believing that by doing so the unification of the nation and the dawn of the era of peace and prosperity would thereby be hastened. Ever since then I have done all I could to evolve peace, order and government out of the chaos created by the revolution. I earnestly desire to preserve peace throughout the Republic, but my efforts will be rendered ineffective if financiers will supply the Pekin Government with money that would, and probably will, be used in waging war against the people. If the country is plunged into war at this juncture it will inevitably inflict terrible misery and suffering upon the people, who are just beginning to recover from dislocation of and losses of various kinds caused by the revolution. For the establishment of the Republic they have sacrificed much, and are now determined to preserve it, at all costs. If the people are now forced into a life and death struggle for the preservation of the Republic, not only will it entail terrible suffering to the masses, but inevitably also adversely affect all the foreign interests in China. If the Pekin Government is kept without funds there is a prospect of a compromise on behalf of the people being

effected, while the immediate effect of a liberal supply of money will probably be the precipitation of a terrible and disastrous conflict."

President or Dictator?

This was written over a month ago. Since then, the loan has been floated, although at a terrible sacrifice—(issued at 84, and carrying 5 per cent.)—and presumably the President now has funds enough to enable him to crush all opposition, not only by military force, for his army will be loyal as long as he pays it well, but by the political influence he will be able to exercise. Those who know China prophesy that despite the advantage the possession of the loan money gives the Government, a fitful struggle will be carried on for years, China will find no rest, the prosperity of the country will be ruined, and all foreign interests in China must suffer immense loss. Meanwhile it looks as if Yuan, astute, strong and resourceful, is determined to make himself practically dictator instead of merely provisional President. Thus, at the very time the United State is formally recognising the Chinese Republic, that Republic, like France in 1799, is coming under the domination of a Dictator. It is quite possible that, like the First Consul, Yuan may for a while make China far more formidable to her neighbours than a republican Government could at present, but it will be at the expense of the prosperity of the teeming millions of China. The greatest danger, though, is that the new Republic, rent by internal dissension, may fail to pay the interest on its colossal loan. This will give the Powers who guarantee it an opportunity to step in, and "spheres of influence" would no doubt be allotted amongst them. Thus would a dangerous partition of China begin.



A NEW YEAR'S CARD, SENT BY MR. W. T. STEAD TO HIS FRIENDS, FROM HOLLOWAY GAOL, JANUARY 1, 1886.

MY FATHER : W. T. STEAD.

Father would have been 64 on the 5th of July. It was significant that one who did so much to bring the two great sections of the English-speaking race together should have been born the day after the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence. He always regarded the separation of the American colonies as having been of the greatest benefit to the world in general and to the British Empire in particular. He used to celebrate the Fourth regularly, latterly often giving the address at Browning Settlement, where for the last eighteen years the day has been kept as one of special rejoicing. Father strongly advocated the erection of a statue to George Washington on English ground, for he looked on him as one of the greatest Englishmen who ever lived. We have not reached that stage yet, but I have no doubt whatever that before long such a statue will be put up.

Lord Morley used to say of father that he was too far ahead of his public. It likes to be led, but he was generally "round the next corner by the time it had got into the street." Thus he worked earnestly for the union of the English-speaking world; for that purpose he founded the *Review of Reviews* more than twenty years ago. At that time, and during crises like that over Venezuela, when war seemed inevitable, people said his hope was Utopian, and utterly impossible of realisation. To those he replied that the time would come when war between America and England could not be dreamed of, and every dispute would be settled by arbitration. That is the position to-day; and his grave is mid-way between the two great countries he did so much to bring together.

He laboured through long and stormy years for better understanding with Russia. He was accused of being sub-

sidised by the Russian Government, of being a traitor to his country, and other equally absurd things. To-day Great Britain and Russia are in cordial alliance! He laboured incessantly for better relations with Germany, and was ever an advocate of universal arbitration. If these two things also come to pass what a boon it would be to the world! I came across a good illustration of his far-sightedness the other day in reading an article he wrote twenty years ago. In it he said the time would come when a United Australia would send for an English General to advise her about her defence, when the Overseas Dominions began to take up the burden of Empire. Eighteen years later that prophesy was fulfilled!

HIS FAVOURITE POET.

I have mentioned that he admired Washington, but his hero was Cromwell. He early inculcated a vast respect in us for that rugged genius, to whom the Empire owes the foundation of its greatness. Queen Elizabeth was another heroine of his. His favourite poet was Lowell, who, indeed, he popularised in England. Writing a preface to an edition of his poems, father said:

"In some of the critical moments of my life I found in Lowell help such as I found in none other outside Carlyle's 'Cromwell' and Holy Writ. I found that which I sorely needed, and which became an abiding possession and a strength for evermore. I was little more than a boy of fifteen when first I felt the inspiration of Lowell's word. It was not till several years later that I ever bethought myself of journalism as a profession; but I think I can trace the first set of my mind in a journalistic direction to reading the preface to the Pious Editor's Creed, which I make no scruple about quoting almost entire.

THE PIOUS EDITOR'S CREED.

"I know of no so responsible position as that of the public journalist. The editor of our day bears the same relation to his time that a clerk bore to the age before the invention of printing. Indeed, the position which he holds is that which the clergyman should hold even now. But the clergy-

man chooses to walk off to the extreme edge of the world, and to throw such seed as he has clear over into the darkness which he calls the Next Life. As is *next* did not mean *nearest*, and as if any life were nearer than that immediately present one which boils and eddies all round him at the caucus, the ratification meeting, and the polls! Who taught him to exhort men to prepare for eternity, and for some future era of which the present forms no integral part? The furrow which Time is even now turning runs through the Everlasting, and in that must he plant, or nowhere. Yet he would fain believe and teach that we are going to have more of eternity than we have now. This *going* of his is like that of the auctioneer, on which *gone* follows before we have made up our minds to bid—in which manner, not three months back, I lost an excellent copy of Chappelow on Job. So it has come to pass that the preacher, instead of being a living force, has faded into an emblematic figure at christenings, weddings and funerals. Or, if he exercises any other function, it is as keeper and feeder of certain theologic dogmas, which, when occasion offers, he unkennels with a *staboy!* "to bark and bite as 'tis their nature to," whence this reproach of *odium theologicum* has risen.

"Meanwhile, see what a pulpit the editor mounts daily, sometimes with a congregation of fifty thousand within reach of his voice, and never so much as a nodder, even, among them. And from what a Bible can he choose his text—a Bible which needs no translation, and which no priestcraft can shut and clasp from the laity—the open volume of the world, upon which, with a pen of sunshine and destroying fire, the inspired Present is even now writing the annals of God! Methinks the editor who should understand his calling, and be equal thereto, would truly deserve that title which Homer bestows upon princes. He would be the Moses of our nineteenth century; and whereas the old Sinai, silent now, is but a common mountain stared at by the elegant tourist, and crawled over by the hammering geologist, he must find his tables of the

new law here among factories and cities in this Wilderness of Sin (Numbers xxxiii. 12) called Progress of Civilisation and be "the Captain of our Exodus into the Canaan of a truer social order."

HIS MOST PRECIOUS BOOKS.

"That great ideal of the editor as 'the Captain of our Exodus into the Canaan of a truer social order' still glows like a pillar of fire amid the midnight gloom before the journalists of the world. But, alas! it may still be asked—as it was when the Rev. Homer Wilbur preached the sermon which led the editor of the 'Jaalam Independent Blunderbuss' unaccountably to absent himself from the meeting-house—of the thousands of mutton-loving shepherds who edit our newspapers, 'How many have even the dimmest perception of their immense power and the duties consequent thereon? Here and there haply one. Nine hundred and ninety-nine labour to impress upon the people the great principles of Tweedledum, and other nine hundred and ninety-nine preach with equal earnestness the gospel according to Tweedledee.' It was three or four years before I again felt the kindling touch of Mr. Lowell's genius. Like many other youths in those days, I was in the habit of competing for the modest prizes offered for essays in the 'Boys' Own Magazine,' which was then published by S. O. Beeton. I wrote several, always under the name of 'W. T. Silcoates,' and only succeeded once in gaining a prize. My solitary success was an essay on Oliver Cromwell. The prize was one guinea, which had to be taken out in books published by the proprietors of the 'Boys' Own Magazine.' After selecting books valued at twenty shillings, I chose 'The Poetical Works of James Russell Lowell' to make up the guinea. That little volume, with its green paper cover, lies before me now, thumbed almost to pieces, underscored, and marked in the margin throughout, and inside there is written, 'To W. T. Silcoates, with Mr. Beeton's best wishes.' With the exception of the little copy of Thomas à Kempis, which General Gordon gave to me as he was starting for

Khartoum, it is the most precious of all my books. It has been with me everywhere. In Russia, in Ireland, in Rome, in prison, it has been a constant companion.

THE POEM THAT "CHANGED MY LIFE."

"That little book reached me at a somewhat critical time. I was saturated with the memories of the Puritans, and filled with a deep sense of the unworthiness of my old literary ambitions. My health, impaired by overstudy, affected my eyes, and for some terrible months I was haunted by the consciousness of a possible blindness. It was then that I came upon Mr. Lowell's little-known poem, 'Extreme Unction,' which I find marked in pencil—'This poem changed my life.'"

"I don't think any four lines ever printed went into my life so deeply as these:—

'Now here I gasp; what lose my kind,
When this fast-ebbing breath shall
part?

What hands of love and service bind
This being to the world's sad heart?'

"The idea that everything wrong in the world was a divine call to use your life in righting it sank deeper into my soul. How well I remember, night after night, looking down from the Manors railway station over the house-crowded valley at the base of All Saints' Church, Newcastle, which towered above them all, all black and empty, like the vast sepulchre of a dead God, and thinking that behind every lighted window which gleamed through the smoky darkness there was at least one human being whose heart was full of all the tragedies of love and hate, of life and of death, and yet between them and me what a great gulf was fixed! How could bands of love and service be woven between these innumerable units so as to make us all one brotherhood once more? There they sat by lamp and candle—so near, and yet in all the realities of their existence, as far apart as the fixed stars. And there grew up in me, largely under Lowell's influence, a feeling as if there was something that blasphemed God in whatever interposed a barrier

impeding the free flow of the helpful sympathy and confident intercourse between man and man. But how could anything be done? It was hard to say, beyond endeavouring, each in his own sphere, to be as helpful, as loving, as kind, and as sympathetic as he knew how. Yet how trivial seemed everything you could do; how infinitesimal the utmost that any individual could achieve! But when in this desponding mood, Lowell's memorial verses to W. Lloyd Garrison inspired me as with the blast of a trumpet."

CARDINAL MANNING.

Father's friends were legion, but I never heard him speak of anyone in such loving terms as he did of Cardinal Manning, unless perhaps it were Catherine Booth, the late General's sainted wife. Although the Cardinal and father differed widely on many things, they both had a large charity for others' beliefs, and both were consumed with great love and pity for the fallen and the outcast. Manning was a veritable tower of strength to father during the stormy time of the Maiden Tribute and other crusades he carried through. His death in 1892, that terrible year when the influenza first swept as a plague through England, moved him as no other did, save that of Gordon at Khar-toum.

GENERAL GORDON.

Father always regarded himself as responsible for Gordon being sent to the Sudan, and there is no doubt had he not published his famous interview with the General, Gordon would have entered the service of the King of the Belgians. The two had much in common, and before he left England for what proved to be his death, Gordon gave father his little volume of Thomas a Kempis, which had been with him through many a dangerous expedition. Our Chief was ever a good fighter, and never failed to support Gordon during his life and to defend his memory. One of his recent articles was a review of Lord Cromer's book on Egypt, in which, with a full knowledge of all the facts, he scathingly exposed the way in which the great Consul had hampered and

hindered Gordon and his plans—actions which resulted in the death of Gordon and the loss of the Sudan

A SENSATIONAL ADVERTISEMENT.

Oliver Cromwell's pistol, a small replica of the Gordon statue in Trafalgar Square (the gift of Lord Esher), a "Brown Bess" from the Crimean war, and a huge skull made of papier maché, were prominent in his room at the office. The first-mentioned came to him through the Ireton family and was much prized, the last was a relic of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The Chief was the creator of much of the new journalism, and the days when he occupied the editorial chair in Northumberland-street were stirring indeed. The skull in question was one of a dozen he had made, and induced several sandwich-men to wear, to advertise a review in the *P.M.G.* of Stevenson's "Body Snatcher." This brilliant idea was scotched by the police, who refused to allow such fearsome things to parade the streets of London.

EXECUTOR OF RHODES' MILLIONS.

A large, framed engraving of Cecil Rhodes, a bust of Cardinal Manning, and a perfect gallery of photographs of notable men and women filled the sanctum. Mr. Rhodes was frequently at the office. He and the Chief were firm friends. I remember the Colossus complaining to father that he had put him on a pedestal, and idealised him in his writings till he was forced to try and live up to the standard thus set. Many and long were the discussions they had. It is well known now of course that for many years father was the sole executor of Rhodes' millions. It was good to find how all father's South African friends stuck to him, although no one opposed the war against the Boers more fiercely than did he. He lost no true friend on the British side, and gained a host amongst the Boers. One of his greatest friends was trapped in Ladysmith, where he was in command of the cavalry. Rhodes himself was besieged in Kimberley, and Dr. Jamieson, Mr. Beit and many others were all deeply concerned in the war and the intrigues

which preceded it, yet all remained his firm friends till the end.

THE MAIDEN TRIBUTE.

I was too young to remember much about the time of the Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon; the series of articles in which father exposed the awful trade in girls carried on in London. These were published in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and created the wildest excitement in London, and, indeed, throughout England. They achieved the object for which they were written, and the age of consent was raised from 14 to 16. Copies of the paper containing these articles were sold for as much as a sovereign apiece, so great was the demand for them. Father's life was threatened many times, and the wildest untruths about him were set afloat, for what he was doing meant the ruin of many who were battenning on this horrible traffic. His friends finally induced him to get a revolver, but he never carried it, and, indeed, used it but once, trying the penetrating power of the bullet on two solid blue books in the *P.M.G.* office in Northumberland-street.

A MAFFICKING INCIDENT.

Father was absolutely fearless, and refused to take precautions. When Mafeking was relieved, a mob invaded his garden at Wimbledon, devastated it and smashed a window in the dining-room, but during the whole of that period, when he was perhaps the most execrated man in England, he never hesitated to walk the mile from the station, very often through a madly excited crowd. It is astonishing that he came through unharmed. He never allowed the cracked window to be mended, considering it a useful reminder of the fickleness and short-sightedness of the public.

THE TRIAL AT OLD BAILEY.

Owing to a technical error in obtaining the evidence he needed for his Maiden Tribute articles, father was committed for trial at the Old Bailey. In order to prove that girls could actually be bought in London, a girl called Eliza Armstrong was so purchased by father, and promptly consigned to the care of

a waiting officer of the Salvation Army. The Army worked loyally with father throughout, and the Chief-of-Staff—now General Booth—had to stand his trial with father as an accessory. The error made was in not obtaining the consent of both parents. I know of the trial only from those who were present, who sat near him during its course, and heard his wonderful speech to the court after the jury had brought in a verdict of guilty. Even Justice Lopez, hostile though he was, in sentencing him to three months' imprisonment, had to admit that his motives were commendable, but that a technical breach of the law had to be punished. Later it came out that had Lord Russell, who defended father, asked a question he suggested to him, the whole prosecution would have fallen to the ground. It is significant that those who brought the charge of unlawful abduction never did anything for the girl who was technically "abducted." She married, and after the death of her husband a few years ago it was to father she turned for help, not to those who had used her in a futile attempt to muzzle the man who was exposing the infamous White Slave traffic in the city.

"A JOURNALIST?"

Father spent three days as a common prisoner, but directly Lord Salisbury heard of this he had him shifted to Holloway, where he served the rest of his sentence as a first-class misdemeanant. When he was examined as usual, on entering gaol, he was asked his profession. "Journalist," he said. "Oh," grumbled the inspector, "they all say that. Cannot you think of something better?"

OUR MUZZLED CHIEF.

We children used to visit him in Holloway, and looked forward to going to his cell there. The *Pall Mall* staff gave him a small model lion, about the size of a collie dog, on which they affixed a muzzle. It was taken down to him by Mr.—now Sir Henry—Norman, inscribed, "To our muzzled chief." It had a splendid roar, which much delighted us when we found it in his cell. This lion always stood in the hall of his house; it stands there now.

MICE AND MEN.

I remember that we were particularly interested in the way he trapped the mice in his cell. There were plenty of them, and he used to stick a piece of paper over the top of a small tin, cut a cross in it, put some food there, and arrange a couple of books as steps. He caught several mice, but never had the heart to hand them over to the authorities, so let them go again. The governor, who used to spend much time with father, was much amused at the episode. Father was permitted to write as much as he liked, provided he wrote nothing about the cause of his imprisonment. He did the leaders for the *P.M.G.* almost every day. He had many a laugh over letters he received, saying how his admirers missed his forceful leaders.

A CROWNING MERCY.

Father always regarded having been sent to prison as a crowning mercy. It is certain that it was this which gave success to his agitation; without it it might not have achieved the result it did. "After you have been in prison you can understand and sympathise so much better," he used to say. He was quite convinced that before his end came he would have to go to prison for conscience' sake at least once, probably twice. "If ever I have a tombstone," he said, "I want written on it, 'W. T. Stead, who wrote the Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon.'" His death on the

"Titanic" gave the impetus which forced through the Criminal Law Amendment Act last year, the first real advance since his success in 1885.

AT EXETER HALL.

On his liberation he had a tremendous reception at Exeter Hall. It was a wonderful sight. The whole audience kept its feet for nearly ten minutes waving handkerchiefs, hats and sticks, and cheering itself hoarse. I, a small boy at the time, was, I must admit, considerably scared at the demonstration, and was glad to get out of the meeting. "Rescue the Perishing" was sung at every gathering of the kind, and, I think, that was about the only hymn father got thoroughly tired of hearing.

At this gathering he was given a purse of sovereigns collected in penny subscriptions from girls all over Britain. I recollect this specially, because we had never seen so much gold at once, and because father in his exuberant energy, tossed it hard across to my brother, who, failing to catch it, had his head cut therewith. Ultimately this money found its way into the funds of the National Vigilance Society, founded by him and his friends at that time to protect the maidenhood of England—a society which has done remarkable work in organising international protection for girl travellers, and has driven white slave traffickers from many of the cities of Europe.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH.

X.—THE JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA.

Australia cannot fail to follow with anxiety the result of the present trouble between Japs and Americans on the Pacific slope. A particularly informative article on the subject is written by Mr. W. V. Woehlke, in the *Outlook*. If his diagnosis of the situation be correct the Californians will not rest until they have excluded the Japanese as they did the Chinese thirty years ago.

Mr. Woehlke points out that of California's total area of 99,000,000 acres, Japanese residents own in fee 12,726, and as tenants 18,000, or a total in all of 12/100 of one per cent. of the whole. There are only 58,000 of them, about 2½ per cent. of California's population.

Why, asks Mr. Woehlke, does the Pacific Coast in general, British Columbia included, why does California specifically, exhibit such an intense dislike of the Japanese?

The determined, brutal war waged by California against the admission of Chinese immigrants was based on the difference in the standard of living. The Chinese could subsist luxuriously on a ration costing one-tenth of the white man's needed food; the Chinese could outstarve the whites; therefore the Chinese must go. Beginning in 1852, California agitated, murdered, persecuted, and talked until the Burlingame Treaty, containing the most-favoured-nation clause, was abrogated and exclusion became a fact. Economic considerations were the mainspring of the agitation.

JAPANESE LABOUR NOT CHEAP.

Japanese labour is not cheap labour. Japanese do not work for less pay than white men, except temporarily to obtain the white man's job by underbidding him. Last summer the women of Hollywood, a fashionable suburb of Los Angeles, locked out the Japanese domestic workers. The house-cleaners and

gardeners had gradually raised the wage scale to thirty-five cents an hour. "Twenty-five cents and no more will we pay!" declared the housewives. The Japanese smiled very politely, but did not change the rate card. Hollywood is still paying them thirty-five cents (1/6) an hour.

Except to rout Caucasians or Chinese from entrenched positions, the Japanese do not underbid their competitors in the labour market. Their standard of living is as high as that of other nationalities. They dress well, eat well, spend money without stint for entertainment. The percentage of criminals among them is low. Be it work in the household, in orchard or vineyard, they perform the task with speed and unusual intelligence—if they are so minded. Their clannishness is no more pronounced than the group adhesion of a dozen other nationalities whose ignorance of the English language forces them into linguistic colonies. The number of the Japanese in California is not increasing. They readily, eagerly adopt the dress, the manners and methods of their new home.

THE SUPERIORITY OF THE NATIVE BORN.

Is there, then, Mr. Woehlke continues, no reason for the periodic anti-Japanese outbursts on the Pacific Coast?

Before the Japanese came, every immigrant, whether from northern Europe or southern, from England, Germany, Sweden, Italy, or Greece, tacitly acknowledged the superiority of the native-born, accepted his position in the social scale humbly, without question, totally severed the tie that bound him to the old home. Peasant or college graduate, the immigrant realised—or was made to realise—that he was an apprentice, ignorant of the country and its ways, an uninvited probationer, marked



A CRISIS IN THE MAKING.

A MASS MEETING OF JAPANESE TO PROTEST AGAINST THE CALIFORNIAN ANTI-ALIEN LAWS.

The above scene—sketched by a *Graphic* artist—is typical of many in Japan, which have, compelled the Government to protest strongly to the United States against the Californian legislation. It is the articulate extremists on both sides who have made the task of the two Governments so difficult.

as an inferior by speech, dress, and demeanour. Public opinion inexorably forced him to the bottom of the social ladder. So frequently was he reminded that no one asked him to come, so often was he urged, should he complain, to betake himself whence he came, that a very high valuation of that unattainable distinction, American nativity, grew up in the immigrant's mind. Even the educated, clear-thinking immigrant, no matter how specious the claim of racial superiority might appear to him, keenly felt the pressure of a patronising, almost hostile environment, and often accepted, unconsciously perhaps, the subordinate rank accorded him and his nation by those born beneath the Flag. Of this force behind this grinding denationalising process none but an immigrant can gain an adequate conception.

NOT ADMITTED BY THE JAPS !

But this subtle process of self-degradation so pleasing to American nostrils never takes place in the Japanese soul. In his scanty baggage the immigrant brings from Nippon an abiding belief in the grandeur of his nation, a feeling of superiority over the rest of the world as unyielding, as well developed, as deeply rooted as the American pride of race. The Japanese is the first immigrant who has not only failed to pay homage at the shrine of American nativity, but who has also challenged the right of the Caucasian to march at the head of the procession. By his assertion of equality the yellow Japanese immigrant has stung American pride to the quick. At the same time his refusal to worship American nativity implied an assumption of superiority over the naturalised white immigrant who did thus worship. And the naturalised Americans, feeling the double slight, resented the implication bitterly. None is louder in the demand for Japanese exclusion than the white immigrant or his offspring.

PROVING EQUALITY.

The Japanese did not come to California until after the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882. Like their cousins from the mainland, the

insular immigrants became farm labourers, house servants, hewers of wood and drawers of water. The Japanese rendered the same menial services that the Chinaman used to perform, but the Japanese was not submissive, obedient, pliant, yielding. The Japanese was not a servant who would "do what he was wanted to." The Japanese "talked back."

After the victory over the Russians, the Japanese immigrants, having embarked in all lines of business with eminent success, began to insist openly upon the equality of white and yellow, developed a tender skin, a sensitiveness incompatible with their status as immigrants, the Californians thought. Lifting chin and squaring shoulders, the Japanese asserted by their bearing that they were at least as good as any white man.

What was worse, they proved the assertion.

BEATING THE WHITE MAN.

Thousands of well-bred, well-educated Japanese who sought their fortune on the Pacific Coast showed beyond doubt that they were the white man's match in any line of endeavour. On the farm, in trade and business, they outstripped their competitors, exerted an influence far greater than their number warranted. Three times in succession Shima, the Japanese grower, virtually cornered the potato market of the Pacific through superior knowledge, better foresight and greater daring. As the Italians and Portuguese had displaced the Swedes and Norwegians in the Californian fishing industry, so the Japanese commenced to displace the Latins. No line of business was "safe" from the yellow invasion.

Not all of the remarkable business success of the Japanese was due to superior ability and greater industry of the individual immigrant. A large measure of the victories was due to the low standard of business ethics that is a distinguishing mark of many of the Japanese, to the unscrupulous, questionable methods employed by the brown men without hesitation.

THE REAL REASON.

America expects every immigrant to divorce himself completely from his native land, to pledge himself to his new bride for better or for worse, to rely upon American courts, not upon foreign diplomats, for the redress of any wrong. If south-eastern Europe had protested as vigorously, had threatened reprisals for the killing of unnumbered "wops" (the vulgar name for the Italian and Hungarian), as frequently as Japan has protested and threatened on account of proposed changes in the legal status of its citizens in California, the East and the Middle West would long ago have brought about radical alterations in the Nations' immigration policy. Official Tokyo's veiled threats of hostilities—or what California considered veiled threats—unofficial Tokyo's rabid war talk, have done more to increase California's dislike of its

yellow residents than ten years' agitation by the Asiatic Exclusion League.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN?

Clear-headed Californians realise that the anti-Japanese agitation, like the thirty years' propaganda against the Chinese, will not die; will recur and breed more trouble in ever new forms until the status of the Japanese is by international treaty definitely and finally settled to the satisfaction of the Pacific Coast. Tokyo cannot control the dangerous tongues of its mobs; California cannot control the ballots of its voters. The sooner both nations take clear cognisance of *all* angles of the situation, of its human as well as its legal aspects, cool-headed Californians maintain, the sooner both parties discern and calmly admit the potential danger, the more quickly will a permanent solution be found.

XI.—UNITING FOR CONQUEST IN CANADA.

The systematic attempt to bring the churches of Victoria into closer union, especially the movement to federate the theological colleges, should receive fresh impetus from Prof. D. Adams' article in the *North American Student*, giving an account of the successful cooperation between the theological colleges in Montreal. The outstanding points about the McGill Union are, that the theological schools which have united belong to powerful and active Christian bodies, each of whom intend to preserve their own theology, and that by combining the inadequate staffs of each of the colleges, a really strong faculty has been created. The professorial positions are therefore more attractive, and the improvement in tuition raises the standard of students. A better class of man is, consequently, attracted to the study of theology. It is remarkable, too, that in only five subjects must separate instruction be given of the twenty-one in the curricula of the different colleges. The immense increase in efficiency by such a confederation is too obvious to require emphasising. What Montreal has done

surely Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide can achieve.

The Professor, who is Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science at the McGill University, Montreal, says that the University has no faculty of divinity, and grants no divinity degrees. Situated about the campus, however, are four theological colleges, belonging to the Presbyterian, the Congregational, the Methodist, and the Anglican bodies, respectively. These for many years past have given separate instruction in certain branches of literature and science. The staff of each college was small, and in all cases inadequate. Each professor taught several subjects to a relatively small number of students, and in this way the four separate staffs, year by year, went over essentially the same ground in their respective colleges, the work in many courses being not merely duplicated, but quadruplicated. This waste of time and effort, this lack of efficiency—to employ an engineering term—did not appeal to the lay mind; and with the advent of certain new members to the governing boards of the theological colleges, the question

was raised as to whether it would not be possible to bring about a substantial measure of co-operation among the several colleges. The inquiry, however, was not prompted solely by considerations of efficiency, but also by the growth in the mind of the community of a conviction that the time had arrived when less attention should be paid to the accentuation of the minor differences separating the individual Churches, and more attention devoted to raising the standard of instruction and education among men training for the ministry of all the Churches, more especially in view of the necessity for concerted action on the part of all Christian men, if Christianity is to accomplish the work which lies before it at this time in either the home or foreign field.

A meeting of the leading men in the several denominations concerned was called, and this gathering appointed a small committee of representative laymen and clergy from each denomination, together with the principal of each of the four theological colleges, to study the question, with the result that after careful and friendly conferences it was found that a very large measure of co-operation was not only possible, but would be welcomed by all. The committee prepared a "Plan of Co-operation," which was submitted to the governing boards of each of the several colleges, and of their respective Churches; and this plan was adopted, and with the opening of the present academic session a "Calendar of the Montreal Theological Colleges affiliated with McGill University," was issued. The plan is one which had the enthusiastic support of the Bishop of Montreal, and the principals of all four theological colleges.

A UNIQUE ACHIEVEMENT.

While there are a number of Union theological colleges where a theology is taught which belongs to no denomination, the successful carrying out of a plan for co-operation among the theological schools of a number of very powerful and active Christian bodies, each of whom intends to preserve its own

theology, is, so far as we are aware, a unique achievement. In this fact, and as a movement which is susceptible of widespread imitation with great advantage to Christendom, lies its importance.

MORE EFFICIENT TEACHING.

What, then, asks Professor Adams, are the chief features and main results of this federation? In the first place, in this federation the staffs of the several colleges are combined, and to each professor is assigned the subject which by his training he is specially qualified to teach. This gives a faculty of sixteen professors, which thus in point of number commences to approach that of one of the regularly constituted faculties of the University. Much more efficient teaching is thus secured. Further, it was found, after careful consultation and debate, that of the subjects which formed the curricula of the colleges, sixteen could be taught in common, while in five subjects only would it be necessary to give instruction in separate classes in the several component colleges of the federation. The subjects taught in common are:—

- Old Testament.
- New Testament.
- Church History.
- History of Doctrine.
- Philosophy of Religion and Apologetics.
- History of Religion.
- Systematic Theology.
- Patristics.
- Homiletics.
- Pastoral Theology.
- Sociology.
- Christian Ethics.
- Christian Missions.
- Sunday School Pedagogics.
- Ecclesiastical Architecture.
- Elocution.

Those in which separate instruction is given are:—

- Denominational History.
- Church Polity or Government.
- New Testament (certain portions, Church of England).
- Systematic Theology (Church of England).

Pastoral Theology (Church of England).

As a matter of fact, in practice it has been found to be possible to give common instruction in certain of these last-mentioned subjects also, so that an even closer measure of co-operation has been effected than was at first believed to be possible. A new building will be secured in which lectures in all subjects taken in common will be given, thus reserving the present buildings of the individual colleges as halls of residence—the additional space now available thus accommodating a larger number of students—and for the special denominational instruction referred to above.

INCREASED DIGNITY AND IMPORTANCE.

The federation of the colleges gives theology, as compared with the other professorial faculties, a place of much more dignity and importance in the University than it could secure when represented by a series of separate affiliated schools. As this plan is worked out, not only will the professorial positions be more attractive, but the standards among the students will be raised, and a better class of men will take up the study of theology. A much more direct interest will furthermore be taken in the federated colleges by their own denominations when

their increased efficiency becomes to be recognised, and much more support—financial and otherwise—will be accorded when it is recognised that their income is not to be frittered away in perpetuating differences and in useless re-duplication.

THE "SALT" PRESERVED.

Since the students of each college still live together in their own college with the members of their staff, having their common social life and their distinctive teaching in certain subjects, with the broadened general outlook, there will be retained those elements of strength and peculiar value which gave to the respective Churches their birth, their traditions and their strength, and which still supply an element of initiative and vigour in these Churches in the present day. This is the "salt" of each denomination—the accentuation of a certain phase of truth—which gives to each body a distinctive force and "colour" in the Church of Christ.

The movement is a demonstration that the several Protestant bodies can unite in close harmony, presenting a united front, while at the same time preserving those qualities and views which give them severally their value and distinction.

JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN.

NAPOLEON OF FINANCE.

By SERENO S. PRATT.*

John Pierpont Morgan was one of the commanding personalities of his times. He exercised, in the later years of his life, a power greater than that of any other unofficial person in the world, and greater than that of most kings and ministers. But there was nothing complex or occult in his character; nothing subtle or cunning or crafty in his methods, and the record of his brilliant career is so clear that even those far distant from the mighty forces which produced him, should comprehend its meaning.

THE VITAL AIR OF COMMERCE.

He dealt, indeed, in the most mysterious product in the world's markets; and perhaps the mystery which attaches to that which he bought and sold accounts for some of the mystery which seems to attach to his life. Daniel Webster's description of credit as "the vital air of commerce," remains

now, as it was three-quarters of a century ago, the best description that can be given. For credit envelops the world of business as atmosphere does the globe. We cannot exist without it, but while we may feel it, we cannot see it. It is ever mysterious and sometimes even weird

and uncanny in its operations. No one has ever completely explored or charted it. While it is beneficent in its customary action, yet, like the air, it can at times exhibit all the fury and destructive power of the tornado. It was credit which Mr. Morgan organised, concentrated, and applied for the benefit of American development with the same genius which the Wizard of the Oranges has brought electricity under control of man for his well-being.

A GLORIFIED COUNTRY BANKER.

But difficult as it is to comprehend credit in all its complexity and universality and effects, Mr. Morgan's own career, as a merchant in credits, was an open book that any one may read with perfect understanding. The country banker to whom the farmer and village trader go, it may be for a loan, or more often for advice, and to whom, in every



JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN.

movement of local improvement, the whole town looks for financial leadership, is a type of what Mr. Morgan was in the great world of international commerce and enterprise. It is because Mr. Morgan's operations were so colossal, that his personality seems so remote and strange. But in reality he was simply the country banker expanded to the last degree of power and responsibility. A member of banking

*Specially written for the American Review of Reviews.

houses in New York, Philadelphia, London, and Paris, his operations covered the globe. The units of his enterprises were continental. He was truly a citizen of the world, and though he was a patriotic American, yet no one country could claim him entirely as its own. We may dispute about the economic significance of the movements in which he was the leader; we may differ about the effects of his achievements upon the future of the United States, and we may have opposing ideas as to his ultimate place in history, but there seems to me to be no reason for contention as to the naturalness and simplicity and absolute fidelity of his character and career. He represented, as no other American did, the commercial enterprise of the times. Within his life-time progress was made, and revolutionary changes in economic forces and conditions were brought about, vaster than had been achieved in perhaps the preceding five centuries. During the seventy-six years of Mr. Morgan's life the world has lived every year as long as five years in the preceding century, great in results as that was. During at least thirty-six of these years, Mr. Morgan was a leader, and during twenty, the commanding figure among all his contemporaries engaged in commercial enterprises.

A GREAT HANDICAP.

Mr. Morgan had the advantage of good blood in his veins. His father, Junius Spencer Morgan, was an able and eminent man. His maternal grandfather was a preacher, a poet and a patriot. We know that the sons and grandsons of upright and intellectual fathers and grandfathers are often worthless and vicious. But in Mr. Morgan's life we can plainly perceive the ennobling effect of his noble ancestry.

But Mr. Morgan had the disadvantage of being born rich—not rich, indeed, in the sense of the wealth he has himself bequeathed, but rich in the degree which a successful man of affairs had attained in the first half of the last century. To be a rich man's son is a fearful handicap. Sympathise with the poor, always; but the present-day talk about the dreadfulness of

poverty is mostly sentimental twaddle. Most men who amount to much in this world were born poor and are glad of it. The attempt to abolish poverty is an attempt to abolish progress, for poverty is the dynamo of ambition. One of the biggest merchants in New York recently told me that he refused to take into his employ any of the sons of his wealthy acquaintances, and hired only poor boys from the farms or the sons of immigrants. These were being trained for the high places in his great business. That indicates the kind of handicap which rich men's sons have to surmount. About the only thing their fathers can give them is money, which is often the worst thing they can have in starting out in life. Success has had its hardest growth in the soil of poverty. The fact, therefore, that two of the most remarkable personalities of our age, J. Pierpont Morgan and Theodore Roosevelt, were born in homes of affluence, culture, and refinement, ought to be an inspiration to other rich men's sons.

A USELESS DIRECTOR.

Mr. Morgan matured slowly—that is to say, he did not attain leadership, or apparently seek for leadership, until after years of preparation. Even with the powerful backing which his father was able to give him, he did not become a young Napoleon of finance. After leaving the University of Gottingen in Germany, in 1857, he became a clerk first in his father's banking house, in London, and two years later with the then noted New York banking firm of Duncan, Sherman and Co. He began his business career as a clerk when he was twenty years old. Seven years later, in partnership with Charles H. Dabney, he established an independent banking business in New York. But this was still a period of preparation. There was no hot-house growth. There was no grasping for control. There was no sensationalism in his progress. He was a follower, not a commander, and so quiet, retiring, and modest was he, that it is related that a corporation that made him one of its directors dropped him after a year, because he never took any initiative at the meet-

ings, or made a single suggestion, but confined himself to voting on the various resolutions. It was 1871 that Mr. Morgan, then thirty-four years old, entered into partnership with Anthony J. Drexel, the great Philadelphia banker, and laid the foundations of the now existing international banking house. Mr. Morgan had by this time attained prominence in the financial world, but he was still far from the position of leadership, and for a number of years he was even in his own firm overshadowed by the larger distinction of Mr. Drexel.

FORTY YEARS OF PREPARATION.

It was not until after he was forty years old that Morgan became numbered among the first dozen or so men in American business who must be consulted in the largest transactions; and it was only in the last twenty-five years of his life that he was commander-in-chief. Forty years of preparation! That is an object-lesson that may have some value even in these days when young men are eagerly seeking leadership in business without that maturity, stability, and character which long experience gives. The secret of Mr. Morgan's ability to retain for so many years the supreme direction of affairs, his continuing intellectual and bodily vitality after he had passed the half-century mark, may be found chiefly in those forty years of maturing powers. He did not waste himself in his early manhood; therefore he was a giant in his old age.

PLAIN YES OR NO.

Allusion has been made to Mr. Morgan's long silence as illustrated by the anecdote of his "dummy directorship." Like General Grant, whom he resembled in some other respects, he was always a man of few words. He had absolutely no gift of public speech, although at times he displayed a remarkable power of verbal characterisation in some striking phrase which in a single sentence, like "the panic of undigested securities," summed up a financial situation. He listened, but said little, but his decisions, often expressed in a simple "Yes" or "No," became in the financial

world like an opinion from the Supreme Court in the legal world. He was a member of many of the prominent clubs and associations of the world's great cities; he attended many meetings, he sat at many public banquets, but he never made a speech. He did not inherit, nor did he cultivate, the art of winning popularity. He was often short and brusque in his manner, although this brusqueness was not of the heart, but rather was a shield against intruders and trespassers upon his time.

Mr. Morgan was indeed a statesman in his world-wide knowledge and influence; but he was no politician. He did not know how to curry popular favour. He could solve big business problems in a day, while other men were struggling with them for months, but he was not an expert in influencing public opinion.

A GREAT MONEY MAKER.

Mr. Morgan was a great money maker, but he was equally distinguished as a money spender. To form a true estimate of his position and power, one must understand his genius in these two directions. He was no miser. He was in business to make money, but not for the mere sake of accumulation. The public has not been informed of the amount of his wealth; perhaps he did not know himself. But this is certain, that while he had the opportunity of becoming the richest man in the world, he was not the richest man. His power is not to be found in the number of his own millions, but in the billions of which he was the trustee. No man ever controlled the money of other people in such tremendous sums as he did; and he charged high for his trusteeship. Undoubtedly he delighted in driving a good bargain both in selling bonds and in buying art objects; but however much he made, the other people to the bargains did not seem to lose. Criticism has been made of the enormous toll he sometimes levied upon the operations which he conducted for others. But he was like the great surgeon who charges a big fee for an operation taking only a few minutes; what he was charging for was not time, but experience and skill. Mr. Morgan's judgment was a

jewel of great price. His favourable opinion, in the later days of his supremacy, was sufficient to insure success.

A CONSTRUCTIVE SPENDER.

It was, however, as a spender, rather than as an accumulator, that Mr. Morgan occupied the most unique place among all the men of his time. Let it be said to his everlasting credit that his spending of money had always a constructive, not a destructive, influence. He lived richly, but was not guilty of vulgar and demoralising display. He distributed immense sums of money, but in doing so, did not weaken or corrupt the social structure. His philanthropies were simply enormous, and most of them were unknown. Many of them were even unsolicited. Mr. Choate has said publicly that the amount of money Mr. Morgan gave probably aggregated as much as the fortune he bequeathed to his heirs. He did not apply scientific investigation to philanthropy, as Mr. Rockefeller has done with such astonishing efficiency, but Mr. Morgan's intuition in giving was almost as unerring as his judgment in finance; and it came to pass that Mr. Morgan finally became a sort of court, not of last, but first, resort in matters of philanthropy as in business. If he said "yes," then the object for which it was proposed to raise money thrived; if he said "no," it was abandoned or postponed. When he gave, he gave promptly and liberally.

A GREAT ART AMATEUR.

But Mr. Morgan not only gave freely to public objects and private charity, but he also spent enormous sums in the satisfaction of his own taste. Here again—wonderful to relate—his judgment rarely erred, and his spending was beneficent in its social effects. I allude, of course, to Mr. Morgan's art purchases. Mr. DeForest, vice-president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art (Mr. Morgan was himself the president) has declared that Morgan was the greatest art collector and art amateur in the world. He spent millions upon millions in collecting, but the value of his art possessions is probably two or three times what he paid for them. How

vastly he has aided art by his purchases no one can calculate. Certainly the people of the United States have no cause to complain of Mr. Morgan in this phase of his career. His art possessions are now in the States. Many of them are in public museums, and all of them, whether public or private, will continue to be held for the inspiration of art and the cultivation of the beautiful in life, for many years to come.

HIS PERSONAL LIFE.

Of the personal, intimate, side of his life, not much has been said or perhaps can be said, for while he was a public man, he did not live much in public. It is known that he had behind his veneer of brusqueness, a gift for friendship, and that he could and did inspire affection. One of his partners could not trust himself to attend the Morgan memorial meeting in the Chamber of Commerce for fear that he would be overcome by his feelings. Senator Root's voice broke when he spoke in that meeting of his departed friend. There were tears seen in the eyes of a great captain of industry at that meeting, though he is a man whom the yellow press delights to picture as a monster of rapacity. The Bishop of New York spoke to me with almost a sob in his voice of his thirty years' intimate association with Mr. Morgan. There was something higher and finer and better than rank commercialism or cold calculation in Mr. Morgan to inspire the affection of such men as these. Mr. Morgan was a staunch churchman. A fellow vestryman of his in St. George's Church testifies that he never missed a meeting of the vestry when he was in the States. This is not a "fashionable" church. Its principal work is among the poor. He often "passed the plate" there on Sundays. He was a delegate to, and attended all the conventions of the America Episcopal Church. His last public appearance was at an Easter service in Rome a few days before his death.

The qualities which made Morgan a leader among men were his intuition, his courage, his fidelity to his word, his imagination, and his ability to select men in whom he could put his trust.

But Morgan had not only vision, but the courage to act. He had learned to rely upon the accuracy of his own intuitive judgments, and he acted upon them. His decisions were prompt and final. Having made them, he had the courage to carry them into effect. His whole business life was the underwriting of enormous risks, and it is through the taking of risks—whether you call them speculations or not—that the world made such marvellous progress in the past century. When he said he would do a thing he did it. Confidence in his good faith, even more than reliance upon his intuition and courage, made him a leader among men. Faith in his word was as strong in small things as in great.

A VAST POWER.

It was this combination of intuition, courage, fidelity, and imagination in one personality, that constituted Morgan's character—that character which was the secret of his success, and which, as he himself declared to the Pujo Committee, is the basis of credit.

In the last twenty years of his life, Morgan wielded a power that, as I have already said, no other private citizen and few statesmen in the world exercised. His power was fiercely assailed on the ground that no private individual ought to possess such authority over the lives and fortunes of millions of other persons.

But analyse that power, and it will be discovered that it was a delegated power. Morgan was as truly chosen by the people as President Wilson is. He did not obtain his power by conquest. He did not arrogate it to himself by any assertion of brute strength. It came to him by what may truly be called the suffrages of the people.

SOME OUTSTANDING OPERATIONS.

It is not possible here to go into the details of his many financial operations. His early New York Central deals by which he marketed \$25,000,000 of its stock, mostly abroad, and by which later he acquired for that road control of the West Shore; his restoration of the Baltimore and Ohio from depleted vitality; his purchase of the Louisville and

Nashville to save it from what he considered the control of adventurers; his vast railroad reorganisations after the disaster of the 1893 panic; his long-continued efforts for railroad peace; his work in behalf of the Government credit during Cleveland's second administration, when the country was trembling on the edge of the suspension of specie payments; his colossal industrial combinations, notably the organisation of the billion-dollar steel corporation; his part in the rehabilitation of the Reading and other coal roads, and later in the settlement of the coal strike; his organisation of the banking resources of the country for the protection of commercial and banking credits in the panic of 1907—each one of these events, as well as many others, needs a separate article for adequate narration.

It will be seen that he was an empire-builder. He did not, indeed, like Washington, found a government, or like Hamilton, Madison, and Franklin, draft a constitution, or, like Lincoln, save a nation. But he organised and led the material development of the United States from a financial dependency and commercial province of Europe, into an independent great world power. He was the Cecil Rhodes of America, or rather, it would be more proper to say that Cecil Rhodes was the Morgan of South Africa. The problems he solved were these that would have taxed the resources of the world's ablest statesmen.

It was he who applied government to the railroads. Before him there had been anarchy, riot, revolution. But he established government. He was the governor, the dictator, if you will, but still the government; able, stable, sound, constructive, statesmanlike government.

Then the Government stepped in, the political power, the elect of the people, and said to Mr. Morgan: "You have gone thus far, but go no further. The empire you have builded threatens to become more powerful than the authority from which it obtained its charters and grants." By suit the Northern Securities Company was dissolved. By act of Congress, the Interstate Com-

merce Commission was given real powers of rate regulation. Government "by commission" succeeded government "by Morgan."

It is still too early to compare results.

In the absence of a statesmanlike policy in Washington toward banking, there developed during Mr. Morgan's period of leadership a banking government independent of the official authority.

If there had been a great central institution of banking created under governmental authority, with governmental participation in its management, there would have been no necessity for asking Mr. Morgan, from time to time, in critical emergencies, to assume the dictatorship of banking. He did not seek it. He was in effect selected for the responsibility. He was chosen because, in character and genius and experience, he was best fitted for the task. The absence of an adequate banking system in the United States was responsible for the extent and violence of the periodical money panics which have swept over the United States. Mr. Morgan was born in the midst of one of them, in 1837—which was precipitated by Jackson's war on the second United States bank. He started in business in another—that of 1857. He gave enormous aid in restoring the business of the country after the panics of 1873, 1884 and 1893. President Cleveland appealed to him—and not in vain—for financial aid in 1894. He stood for sound money in the depression and crisis of 1896. In the panic of 1907 he became, by reason of absence of government elsewhere, what might be termed "Governor of the Bank of the United States of America." No one can measure the extent of the services he performed at that time for the safeguarding of corporate and commercial credits; and yet those who hated him, charged him with having actually precipitated the panic. It was his hand that stayed it.

THE MONEY TRUST.

After the storm was over, the official government stepped in, representing

popular fear of "financial concentration"; and the "Money Trust" issue so called, though there was no trust, only co-operation, appeared. The object of the hue and cry seemed to be to destroy the banking regulation which existed by a process of natural, economic selection, without putting anything constructive and effective in its place. The champion of destruction became Untermyer. The Pujo Committee room became a battle ground. The aged commander-in-chief was hastened to the firing line. His appearance there, and his simple elevating declaration that character was the true basis of credit, threw his enemies into confusion.

Soon after his examination he sailed for Europe. He viewed once more the mysteries of Egypt. Once more he feasted his art-loving eyes upon the majestic dome of St. Peter's. And then the great brain, the rugged body, and the unconquerable spirit of Morgan succumbed to death. The end came at the Grand Hotel in Rome on March 31, 1913. If he had lived seventeen days longer he would have been seventy-six years old.

A MERCHANT IN CREDITS.

Mr. Morgan generally spoke of himself as engaged in the banking business, but when he gave an art museum to Hartford, Connecticut, he dedicated it to his father, "Junius Spencer Morgan, Merchant." Yet his father, like himself, was a banker. The use of that term, "merchant," was suggestive and significant. Merchant in credits, Morgan used the power of deposits, given to him as trustee by the confidence of the world, as a statesman employs parliaments and diplomacy, and a general marshals an army, for national upbuilding. Like the merchants of old, of Venice and Spain, Holland and England, whose ships explored unknown seas and shores, he was bold and strong, and adventurous, and his enterprises encircled the globe.

Morgan's death ends an era in American finance. Who and what next?



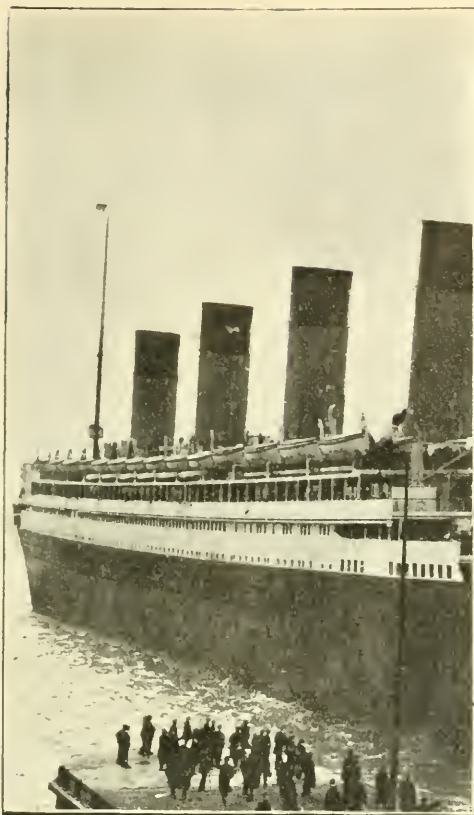
THE HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINER "IMPERATOR"—THE BIGGEST SHIP AFLOAT.

THE "TITANIC," AND AFTER.

The public has a short memory, and even the supreme disaster of the "Titanic" some fifteen months ago has ceased to be an active fact in the minds of many. The travelling public in particular can never be counted upon to any great and continuing degree in the exercise of pressure to secure reform. But without any really organised public demand for change, simply because the crime of the "Titanic" was too glaring, much has been done in the past few months in the direction of securing increased safety for ocean travel. It is, perhaps, too much to say, as does *The Times*, that "so many measures have been taken to guard against a repetition of this disaster that we may be sure that it will not be repeated." The fact that some changes have been made in the new liners does not remove the awful truth that the great, the enormous, majority of passenger vessels to-day are as liable to sudden disaster in similar circumstances as was the "Titanic," whose advent was heralded as the last word in safety. It is true that the White Star Line, despite all their protestations of having made the "Titanic" an unsinkable ship, have

confessed that they deceived the public by spending some £250,000 in adding a new skin to the sister ship, the "Olympic." Besides this they have packed her decks with boats—those illusive hopes of eleventh hour safety which do so much to reassure the timid passengers, and so little in any calamity to secure the safety of the passengers' lives. Still more important is the fact that in the new Cunarder, the "Aquitania," the obvious principle of watertight decks has been adopted to supplement the bulkhead system. All these measures are good, but there is every reason to fear that they are isolated cases, as much intended for advertisement as are the palm gardens or the restaurant of the latest Atlantic flier.

Real and universal reform can only come from the Board of Trade, and here, alas! we find the continuance of the old and pernicious system of secret deliberations under the control of the shipowner and the builder. The maritime department of the Board of Trade is still under the direction of an official who, whatever may be his clerical abilities, has had no sea experience. And this is the man who holds the



THE LESSON OF THE "TITANIC."

Extra Boat accommodation on board the s.s.
"Olympic."

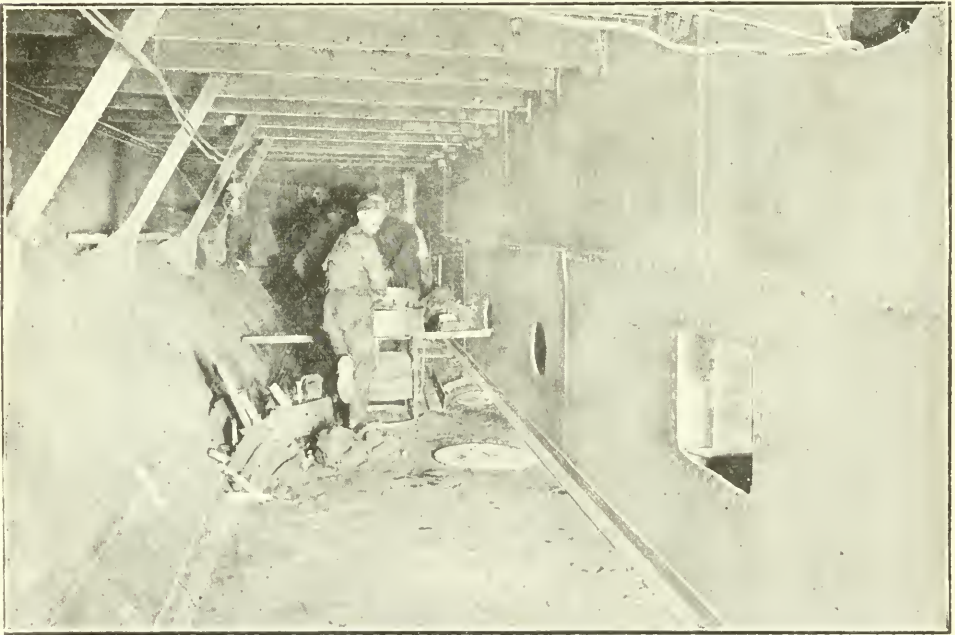
maritime destinies and safety of the Empire in his hand. What can such an official really know of the manning question or the loadline—even although he may receive his prompting regularly from his masters, the shipping interests? As long as the Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade conducts its deliberations in secret, no real reform can come. There must be a change in this, and publicity of such deliberations will be the best answer to those who believe—and we are afraid with good cause—that the Advisory Committee is simply a means of enforcing the will of interested shipowners upon a supine and incompetent marine department at the Board of Trade. Germany is certainly far ahead of Great Britain in this matter. Her great liners have always been adequately equipped with boats, and on the "Imperator," the new Ham-

burg-Amerika liner, the number of officers has been increased. It is not to be wondered at that the German vessels are becoming more and more popular. On the other hand, we find the Board of Trade. One of the Japanese steamship companies is now attaching a coupon to its passenger tickets, reserving a seat in one of the life-boats to the holder, who is requested to become familiar with his place immediately he goes aboard. This suggestion was made to Lord Mersey during the enquiry into the loss of the "Titanic." This has not been adopted by the Board of Trade, and we find it also prepared to ignore the obvious necessity of at least three seamen in each watch on lesser steamers, even although in this instance it is probable that the bulk of advice given was in favour of so obvious a measure. The Board of Trade seeks too much the outward show, plays too much to the gallery, and thinks that the establishment of a special ice patrol (excellent and necessary though the vessel is) enables them to allow 99 per cent. of British vessels to go to sea undermanned, under-officered, with inadequate supervision over boilers, boats, and stores. It is in these directions that reform must turn. The passenger companies could easily be forced into taking every precaution which science can devise—and why should they not do so?—by one simple law—a law which would make them liable to the full amount of claims for passengers and goods lost, instead of, as to-day, their liability being so limited as to make it a matter of more financial anxiety to them to add an inner skin to one vessel than to lose the lives of 1053 persons in mid-Atlantic. Make the shipowner responsible for the lives of those he carries, passengers and men, and then we shall find the entire shipping federation demanding reform at the Board of Trade. As long as there is no responsibility for lives lost, and while the value of the vessel can be covered by insurance, the lives of those who go down to the sea in ships cannot hope to be secured. So obvious is this that those who are responsible in Parliament for the welfare of the thousands on

thousands of seamen and officers of the merchant service should bring in a Bill to this effect. It would not pass at first, but even in its initial failure it would do good, pointing the way of salvation to those interested. Meanwhile, let us not ignore the progress that has been made because of the loss of the "Titanic."

Some good comes out of every great calamity, and some good has come out of this. We have abandoned as a fallacy the theory of the unsinkable ship. The preaching of many marine architects in favour of the double hull would not in a dozen years have carried the conviction at once brought home to ship-builders when the full story of the

wreck became known. The agitation of legislative "reformers" all over the world would not have forced owners to increase their equipment of life-boats and life-rafts so promptly as they themselves increased it without compulsion when need for the increase was tragically demonstrated. Marconi himself could not have argued so forcefully for the perfection of wireless service at sea as did the want of a perfected system on ships that answered the "Titanic's" call for help. If the catastrophe of April 14, 1912, is recalled with grief for those who perished bravely and uncomplainingly, it will be remembered also that the dead died not in vain.



"TWEEN DECKS ON THE "OLYMPIC."

The photograph shows on the right the inner skin added to secure the safety of the vessel.



MR. LEWIS WALLER, AND MISS MADGE TITHERADGE.
Mr. Waller opens his season in Sydney on July 12, with Henry V

Theatrical Visitors and the Ballet.

Many notable actors, singers and dancers are at present visiting Australia, and during the next few months will be delighting audiences in all the larger towns of the Commonwealth.

MR. LEWIS WALLER.

One of England's leading actors, Mr. Lewis Waller, with his Company, opens in Sydney with *Henry V.*, and this will be followed by many other plays which he has made particularly his own. Mr. Waller is undoubtedly the most popular actor at home in his own line. He has recognised his limitations, and confines himself to the plays in which as a dashing hero and lover his voice and bearing are peculiarly fitted. He created the part of *Monsieur Beaucair* and it made his reputation. As *Robin Hood* he filled his theatre night after night. His *d'Artagnan* in one version of the *Three Musketeers*, and his *Buckingham* in another, drew crowded houses for months. When with *Sir Herbert Tree* he was the favourite of a large section of the audiences, who not infrequently resented his not having the title role. In the famous tent scene in *Julius Caesar* he gave a particularly fine rendering of *Brutus*, and in *Henry V.*, of course, he has a part which just suits him. On the whole, though, he is happier in romantic historical plays bordering on melodrama than in Shakespeare, and one would hate to see him even attempt some of the character studies in which *Sir Herbert Tree* so excelled. He must have a part which keeps him always up and doing, and shows him on the stage most of the time.

The *Butterfly on the Wheel*, although it had a long run in London, is not perhaps a play for Mr. Waller's particular genius. One fancies him always rather as a dashing highwayman than as an astute lawyer. If Mr. *Devereux's* new play, which has been specially written for this tour, is on the same lines as his *Robin Hood*, it will suit Mr. Waller—and his audience—admirably. Mr. *Hemmerde*, by the way, who wrote the *Butterfly on the Wheel*, is an eminent

K.C., once Recorder of Liverpool, who has quite a reputation in the House of Commons. Twelve years ago he won the coveted *Diamond Sculls* at Henley. Mr. Lewis Waller was born in Spain in 1860, and first appeared on the stage when he was 23. His father, Mr. Lewis, was a civil engineer. Miss *Madge Titheradge*, the leading lady in the strong Company which he is bringing, is an Australian girl, who has achieved great success at home.

THE QUINLAN OPERA COMPANY.

The Quinlan Opera Company is already well known in Australia. Its season starts in Melbourne in August. The complete cycle of Wagner's *Ring of the Nibelung* will be given. In Germany it is said that no man can long stand the strain of conducting Wagner, so great is the tax on ear, eye, brain and physique, but Herr Richard Eckhold has successfully come through the ordeal, and his interpretation of the Wagnerian theme is a veritable orchestral triumph. No Australian audience would, however, be asked to sit out one of the great German composer's complete operas, which, when given in his native land, begin at 3 in the afternoon, and with an hour's break, continue until eleven at night. No wonder the conductors break down! Mr. Quinlan is bringing many of the old members of the Company with him, and the others who are new to Australia have that general high standard of all-round excellence which was the most distinguishing feature of the Company last year.

A GIFTED EXPONENT OF GREEK DRAMA.

Miss Dorothea Spinney will shortly be in Australia, where she will give a few representations of the Euripidian Plays which have made so great an impression in England, and an even greater one in America. These 2000-year-old dramas have been translated by Professor Gilbert Murray, who has preserved their wonderful power in language of haunting beauty. Miss Spinney's method of conveying the meaning of these age-old plays is quite unique.

Much study and careful training has enabled her to achieve what seemed an impossible success. She has no stage properties, but in few words conveys to the audience the setting of the play. Then with dramatic art she acts and works out the character. She has struck out a line of her own, a refreshing thing in these days, and her talent has already received enthusiastic recognition in America, from whence she now comes to us.

THE RUSSIAN DANCERS.

The advent of the wonderful Russian dancers in London some time ago revolutionised all our preconceived ideas of stage dancing. The ballet had come to be regarded by a large section of the community as a thing accursed, a presentation of too briefly-clad artists, who made up for lack in grace by much pirouetting. A very difficult performance, no doubt, but a meaningless and usually undignified spectacle. That view was perhaps not justified, but it was deeply rooted. Then came the Maud Allen type of dancers, who had at any rate the virtue of originality and grace, even if they shocked the proprieties. But it was left to the dancers of the Russian Imperial Ballet to convince English audiences that a ballet was not merely a mechanical succession of steps but could be made to interpret ideas and sentiments. The result was an entire change in the attitude taken up on the subject of stage dancing. There are many who would never go to see a performance—just as there are still folk who shun the theatre—but it would be hard to find anyone who does not admit that the dancing of the artistes who have lifted the ballet from the depths to which it had sunk was wonderful and great. The revival of the glories of the classic ballet is due to the Russians primarily. The members of the ballet there are under Imperial control. Their training commences at eight years of age, and continues until they are 31, when they are pensioned, and go into retirement. Their dancing brings back the grace and charm of ancient Greece, and they have that natural joy and abandon which amongst

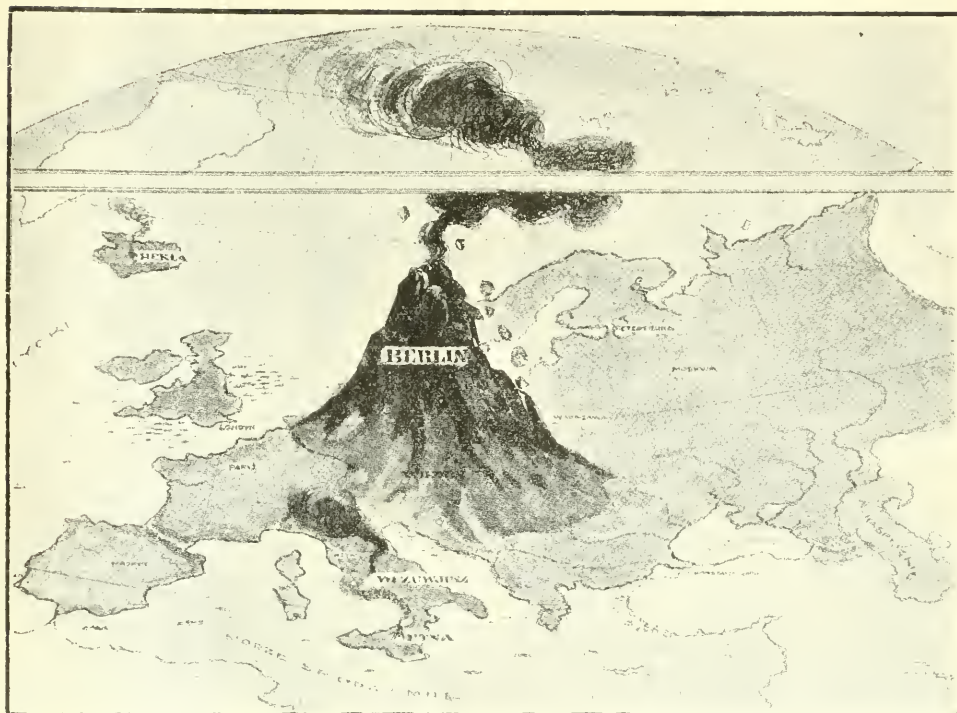


MDLLE. ADELINÉ GENÉE.

present-day nations the Slavs alone seem to possess.

MDLLES. GENÉE AND SCHMOLZ.

Mdlle. Adeline Genée has danced her way to the top of the ladder, and has been hailed by three continents as the greatest dancer in the world. She is from Denmark, and has often danced before Queen Alexandra, who always keeps a warm place in her heart for those coming from her fatherland. Mdlle. Genée has done a great deal to raise the ballet from a mere show of noise and bustle into something worthy of its great traditions. She dazzles her audience by her marvellous technique and her apparently effortless achievements. Mdlle. Halina Schmolz captivates them by the charm of her dancing, which is the embodiment of all the imagination can conceive of the gracefulness of youth in its most beautiful form. Unlike her fellow artist, she has not been long before the public. Trained at the Warsaw Academy, she made her debut in the Polish capital. Shortly afterwards, in company with the world-famous Pavlova, she appeared in London, where she achieved instant success. The exquisite drawing which frontispieces this number is the work of M. Virgil, of Messrs. Virgil and Foulet, who, with wonderful skill, has caught on paper the great dancer's fairy-like pose on the stage.



Mucha.]

THE CENTRE OF VOLCANIC ACTIVITY.
(According to a Russian newspaper.)

[Warsaw.

THE AFTERMATH OF WAR.

THE END OF THE MAHOMMEDAN STATES.

A former Dutch Foreign Minister, writing in the *Deutsche Revue*, shows a robust faith in the pacific intentions of the Great Powers, and considers that the end of the Mahommedan States is not far off.

DISSOLUTION OF TURKEY.

In recent years, he says, the love of peace of the European Great Powers has been subjected to severe tests. Morocco, Tripoli, and the Balkan States, have all caused serious complications, yet peace has been preserved, and the peaceful attitude of the Powers contributed not a little to prevent war. Apart from the loss of life which war brings in its train, the material disadvantages are incalculable, and this fact no doubt greatly influences Governments. At the same time a feeling is increasing that a war to extend power and influ-

ence is not justifiable. Then there are political reasons for avoiding war at the present time. First, the writer draws attention to the growing conviction among politicians that the Mahommedan States cannot hold their own much longer. They will not be able to resist the stream of new ideas which are spreading all over the world. The statesmen who believe that Turkey will be a strong Power in Asia must, indeed, be optimistic. The symptoms of dissolution will in all probability soon be visible in Asia. The next Turkish crisis will not be long in coming, and one may be sure it will not be less important than the crisis in Europe.

CHANGED ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS.

A second point to take into account is the changed situation in the Balkans and the growing independence of the Balkan States. A third point is the

change in policy of some of the Powers concerning the Eastern Question, notably England and Austria-Hungary. Since England acquired the Suez Canal, she has become more and more indifferent about the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. England, in consequence, is no longer the natural ally of the Powers who would prefer to keep the Sultan in his present position. Austria-Hungary is now much deeper entangled in the Eastern Question. Her interests are opposed to those of certain of the Balkan States, especially Servia; but she takes care not to enforce her will on these States, for behind Servia is Russia, and beside Austria are her two allies, to whom nothing would be less welcome than an Austrian war with Russia. The writer thinks a quiet period will follow peace, and he hopes that at the opening of the Peace Palace at the Hague in August all nations will be at peace. The question of armaments, he concludes, is a serious one, almost as serious as that of war; but



[Nebelspalter.]

[Zürich.]

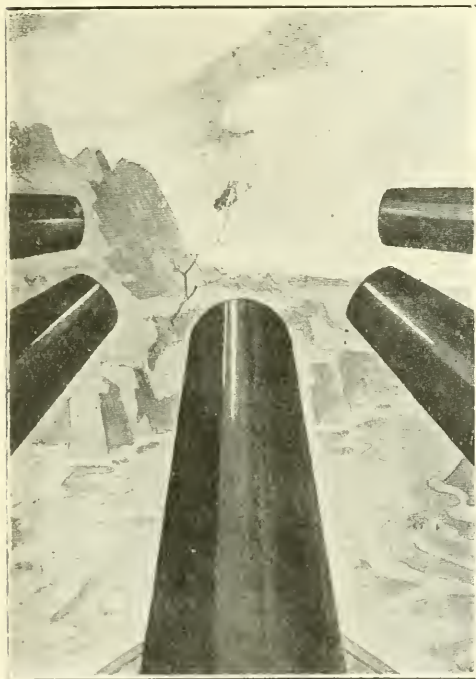
THE EUROPEAN CONCERT.

It only depends now on who has the most breath.

limitation by universal congress seems impossible. How to bring about a relief of the burden of military expenditure is not yet clear, but one thing is certain, he says: a European war would not achieve that end, but would rather postpone it to the distant future.

THE ENTENTE NOT AN ALLIANCE.

What part will England take in that readjustment of weights and forces in Europe which may lead to consequences so grave? How do the rival armaments of the Great Powers affect her? It is clear that in the opinion of His Majesty's Government they touch her very little. A contributor to the *Edinburgh Review* says it has been known, and has been several times stated on behalf of the English Foreign Office, that there has been no formal military agreement between England and France. She has wisely never pledged herself to assist the French if they go



[Kladderadatsch.]

[Berlin.]

THE LITTLE MONTENEGRIN SPARROW AND THE EUROPEAN NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

"Don't be cheeky to us or we will shoot."

to war; nor is there any instrument in writing which enlarges the *entente* into an alliance. All that has happened is that in 1905, and again in 1911, the British Government gave the French Foreign Office a verbal assurance that if France were made the object of attack in consequence of circumstances arising out of the Morocco settlement, Great Britain would be prepared to support her. It has, however, been stated, and the statement is no doubt correct, that early in the present year the French Foreign Office again approached the British Government with an inquiry as to its intentions in the event of a war in which the north-eastern frontier of France might be threatened through Belgium. The answer to this question is understood to have been conveyed verbally to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs by the British Ambassador in Paris. It was to the effect that in such an event His Majesty's Ministers would take the circumstances into consideration, and would hold themselves free to act according to the necessities of the case, but that they would not countenance action by France.

THE AUSTRIAN POINT OF VIEW.

The Austrian point of view is explained in the *Correspondant* by "Schwarz Gelb," a pseudonym which, it is stated, conceals the identity of a high Austrian personage. This writer speaks of the unfair attitude adopted by the French Press towards Austria, and endeavours to reply to the charges made. The idea governing the situation in the French mind, he says, seems to be the Triple Entente against the Triple Alliance; Austria is the ally of Germany, therefore, down with Austria! But the writer declares that Austria is not the enemy of France, nor has she any hostile feeling towards France. Having explained that Austria, unlike the other Great Powers, has not gone in for expansion, he shows how much more vital a question than ever for her is the independence of the Adriatic. Equally important to her is real autonomy in Albania, and to yield on either of these points would spell the worst disasters to the Monarchy.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

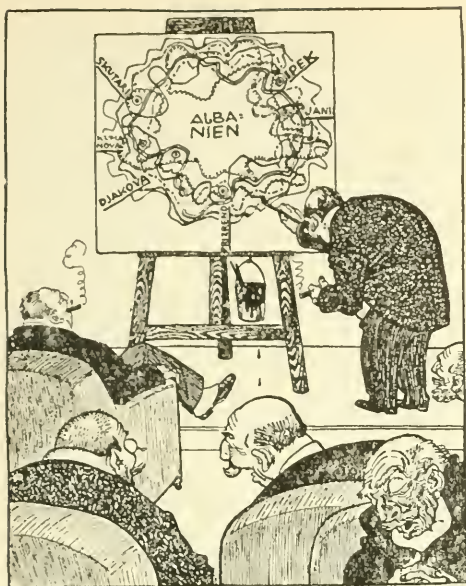
Austrian mobilisation has been represented to satiety as a provocation to Russia. But if Russia did not mobilise she was certainly the first to increase her army and to adopt measures anything but pacific. After her victories, Bulgaria will steadily pursue the realisation of her dream of the formation of a great independent Slav Empire, with Constantinople as the capital. On the other hand, Russia, though she may not be able to lay hands on Constantinople, will not care to allow anyone else to be established there, and she is bent on seeing the Bulgarian frontier fixed in such a way that the Straits and Constantinople shall not be at the mercy of a sudden attack by Bulgaria. In this sense Russia has voluntarily supported Austria. The counsellors of the Tsar realise that the development of Bulgaria must bring in its train the development of Neo-Slavism, a thing almost as dis-



[Pasquino.]

[Turin.]

ITALIAN VIEW OF THE POWERS AND
MONTENEGRO.



Lustige Blätter. [Berlin.]
THE AMBASSADORS' CONFERENCE IN LONDON
HAS BECOME A COURSE OF INSTRUCTION
IN MODERN ORNAMENTAL DRAWING.

The fixing of the boundaries of Albania has produced a most original ornamental drawing which includes all the wishes of the Powers.

quieting to them, though for different reasons, as it is to Austria. That is why Russian statesmen have no intention of entering upon a conflict with Austria. They, too, have lost many of their old illusions about the Balkans, and the time is past for them to count on exercising a quasi-sovereign protectorate over the whole Balkan Peninsula. Russia's attitude to Serbia is quite different from her attitude towards Bulgaria; and as to Austria, Bulgaria is no menace to her, but with Serbia it is a different matter.

THE PROBLEMS OF SALONICA.

M. Albert Sauzède deals with the problem of Salonica in the *Nouvelle Revue*.

Till war was declared the aspect of the problem of Salonica, he writes, was distinctly Austrian. But an advance on Salonica was not the supreme ambition of Austria. From Salonica she counted on creating a vast hinterland, and all the peaceful railway penetration she proposed was but the preface of a desire for political occupation. For

the Balkan Allies, on this point as on others, the fear of Austria is the beginning of wisdom. It is her diplomatic manoeuvres chiefly that are to be distrusted.

From the ethnographical point of view, the Greeks are shown to have the advantage. Of the 120,000 inhabitants of Salonica, more than half are Spanish Jews engaged in commerce; while the Greeks maintain the remainder of the economic activity. There are scarcely any Bulgarians. In the centre of Macedonia the Bulgarians may be in a majority, but Salonica is Greek, as are Thessaly and other regions on the coast. While the Greeks and Bulgarians are disputing the possession of the city, the Servians are proclaiming the absolute necessity of it to them for the prosperity of their country. Certain Servian politicians propose that Greece, already provided with so many ports, should give Salonica to Bulgaria; Bulgaria would renounce her claim to the territory beyond the Vardar; and all the country west of this river, outside the limits of the new Albania, would be divided between Serbia and Greece. Serbia would keep Monastir and Greece would receive, in place of Salonica, a vast extension of territory.

The economic significance of Salonica is of the highest importance. It would be the ambition of Greece to develop the already enormous traffic. In any case, the commercial output of the port de-



Westminster Gazette.

THE BALKAN TEA PARTY.

(With apologies to "Alice.")

The Montenegrin dormouse who has not been asleep, and who won't be put into the teapot.

pends largely on close Balkan solidarity, translated into a Customs Union. It is important that the port should be further developed. Autonomy, joint control, or annexation by one of the Balkan States—each of these solutions has both advantages and inconveniences. The one decided upon should, of course, be that which conforms most to the development of the port. Should the conflict, however, become insoluble among the interested parties, the question might be submitted to arbitration by the Triple Entente. Salonica ought not to be allowed to remain a cause of discord; it should be a centre of life, and in a Macedonia, secularly given up to anarchy, a centre of civilisation.

ROUMANIA'S RIGHTS.

G. F. Abbot enters the lists on behalf of Roumania, and in the *Quarterly Review* writes that the grounds upon which the Roumanian Government bases its claims to territorial compensation from Bulgaria are of an entirely practical nature.

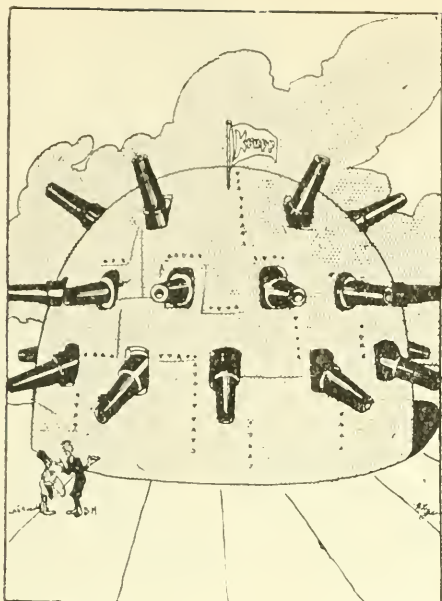
The rectification of the Dobrudja frontier is described as indispensable to the security of the trans-Danubian kingdom. The necessity for such a demand, it is affirmed, is not of Roumania's own creation, but the logical consequence of a political crime committed against her by Russia in 1879, when the valuable assistance rendered by the Roumanian army to Russia in her war against Turkey was rewarded by the loss of Bessarabia—a Roumanian province of which the Russians, with a cynicism rare even in Eastern Europe, robbed their allies—and the grant, in exchange, of the Bulgarian district of Dobrudja, which Roumania did not covet. At the time the trans-Danubian kingdom was obliged to bow to the will of the Powers, as expressed in the Treaty of Berlin, and it tried to make the best of a very bad bargain by constructing the port of Constantza at an immense cost. In the absence, however, of a defensible frontier, and in view of the fear that Bulgaria will one day endeavour to recover the territory taken from her in 1878, the Bucharest Government cannot but feel its position precarious, and it is the duty

of the Powers which have placed it in that position to strengthen it by a new delimitation. As long as the *status quo* established by the Treaty of Berlin remained in substance inviolate, Roumania refrained from raising a question calculated to cause a disturbance. But since the order of things has been completely altered by the Balkan Allies, and to their enormous advantage, equity, expediency and necessity alike dictate the voluntary compensation which Roumania, but for her deference to the Powers and her regard for peace, could have seized by force of arms.

ROUMANIA ASKED TOO LITTLE!

Professor Pompiliu Eliade, in the *Correspondant*, endeavours to state the Roumanian view of the consequences of the Balkan War. He evidently thinks King Charles has been too modest for doing nothing; he ought certainly to have demanded far more than he did!

The Professor admits Roumania has made mistakes, but not those generally attributed to her. In the first place, it was a gross error to be so reasonable as to demand nothing more than Silistria. In diplomacy one never asks for precisely what one is prepared to accept. The demand should have been made for the entire quadrilateral. A second mistake of Roumania's is that she has always lived a little in the clouds. The writer charges the civilised Roumanian with knowing more about what is going on in Paris and in London than about what is taking place at home and in the neighbouring countries. This attitude should be changed at once. Before all things, the Roumanian must take a live interest in the affairs of his own country and in those of his near neighbours. Further, it would be well if the people of Roumania took a more intelligent interest in the foreign policy of their country. Roumania cannot abandon her claim to Dobrudja, and she cannot forget her kinsmen in Macedonia. To renounce her legitimate pretensions would be to excite the contempt of Europe, and if she is not to trouble the peace of Europe full justice must be done to her.



Kladderadatsch.]

[Berlin.]

PLUCK OUT THE CANCER.

V. BETHMANN TO LIEBKNECHT: "Alas, alas, but what can I do?"



Dur's Elsas.]

[Strassburg.]

THE GERMAN FARMER OF THE FUTURE.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

Sir Max Waechter, D.L., J.P., points out in the *Fortnightly Review* the dangers of the group system in Europe, and shows that the unity of Europe can be brought about by the creation of a European federation, and that the first condition of such a federation lies in a close understanding, or, better still, in an alliance between Great Britain and Germany:—

The desire for friendly and cordial relations between Great Britain and Germany prevails not only in official circles in Great Britain, but throughout British society. This is evident from the fact that the intellectual leaders of Great Britain have always been warm admirers of Germany and the Germans. Carlyle, the author of "Heroes and Hero Worship," was the greatest admirer of everything German. Looking out for a hero fit to be held up as a model to his countrymen, he wrote his magnificent history of Frederick the Great. From Carlyle to Lord Haldane, the translator of Schopenhauer, there is a long line of the most eminent Englishmen, who have seen in Germany their intellectual fatherland and a second home. Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery. British admiration of Germany is clearly apparent in Great Britain's desire to shape its administration, its education, and its social legislation on Germany's model.

It is surprising to find Sir Max Waechter taking the view that the German people as a whole are antagonistic to Great Britain. The military are perhaps, and the papers controlled or inspired by the armament firms, like *Die Post* and others, but the Social Democrats, for instance, the strongest party amongst German workers, are anxious for better understanding between the two great Saxon races. Sir Max thus delivers himself:

In Germany the case is different. Antagonism against England is very widespread, principally amongst the masses; and it is so intense that during the recent Morocco crisis the German populace would have enthusiastically welcomed a war with England, without thought of the consequences. The prejudice among the German masses against England has been artificially created. Happily, a large proportion of the cultured and business classes are friendly to the British nation. It is evident that the prejudice against Great Britain which exists in Germany has to be removed before a cordial understanding with Germany is possible. As it might require generations, if things are left to time, to bring about a change, prompt steps should be taken to abolish this prejudice. This will not be an easy task, because the bulk of the population

must be converted. What is wanted is systematic propaganda throughout the German Empire, explaining to the people that their prejudice against Great Britain is due to a misunderstanding. The right-thinking men of both countries should join hands and take up this task without delay, otherwise both nations may drift towards a catastrophe.

GERMANY'S AMBITION.

An illuminating article, having for its theme Germany's alleged ambition to dominate sea and sky, is reproduced in the *Fortnightly Review* above the signature of "Excubitor":—

The course of recent events is particularly interesting and significant. Last year a new Navy Act was passed by the Reichstag. The measure increased the establishment of ships in accordance with a six-year schedule of shipbuilding, and made provision for an immense increase of officers and men so as to keep nearly four-fifths of the German fleet always ready for immediate action. The effect of this measure, if it had been followed by no action on the part of Great Britain, would have been that the smaller German fleet, being on a higher status of commissioning, would have been at "its selected moment" on an equality with the British Fleet at "its average moment," and even in some circumstances it might have possessed such a margin of superiority as to make a naval war against Great Britain not a desperate gamble, but an operation attended with insufficient risk to act as a deterrent.

The British Admiralty replied by announcing that for every additional German armoured ship laid down over and above the former Law, Britain should build two; and they also presented Parliament with a scheme for the expansion of the *personnel*. Whatever hopes had been entertained in Germany of overtaking Great Britain in the race for sea-power were thus disappointed, since the new German shipbuilding scheme was discounted on a two-keels-to-one basis.

But a new weapon has been forged, and can be used, under certain circumstances, as a means of attack:—

The motive underlying German aerial policy is unmistakable. It is hoped by the aid of this new arm—and particularly by the aid of long-range airships—to neutralise British naval superiority.

The dominating fact, which it is perilous for us to ignore, is that in a year or two Germany will have two squadrons of airships, heavily armed, and capable of carrying considerable loads of high explosives, stationed at Cuxhaven, immediately oppo-

site the bases of our flotillas of destroyers and submarines, and within practicable navigation distance of all our great naval ports. Moreover, she is developing also her service of hydro-aeroplanes, and is thus providing herself on a large scale with battleships, scouts, and mosquito craft of the air, in the firm belief that thus she will render ineffective our superiority in battleships, scouts, and mosquito craft of the sea.

All of which speculation may of course be true, but assumes that Germany has only one thought—the crushing of England. A more probable opponent is rather further distant across the Atlantic.

A LACK OF CONSIDERATION.

Mr. Price Collier is candour itself, and his series of articles in *Scribner's* on "Germany and the Germans" are free from either cant or ill-will. The present contribution contains a whole philosophy on neighbourliness, in which Americans, British and Germans alike come in for some very sound advice, and Mr. Collier thus analyses the causes which make for national disagreement:—

Theological protagonists are notoriously bitter against one another, but we have all found many of them amiable companions ourselves. It is the fellow next door, who wears purple socks, or who parts his hair in the middle, or who wears his coat-sleeves longer than our tailor cuts ours, or who eats his soup with a noise, or who has damp hands, or talks through his nose, who irritates us and makes us wish occasionally for the unlimited club-using freedom of the stone age. It is your first cousin, with incurable catarrh and a slender income, who is too much with you, and who spoils your temper, not the anarchist orator who threatens your property and almost your life.

"What do these Germans want?" asked a distinguished Cabinet Minister of me. "They want consideration," I replied, "which is the most difficult thing in the world for the Englishmen to offer anybody." "But, you don't mean to say," he continued, "that they really want to cut our throats on account of our bad manners?" I cannot phrase it better, nor can I give a more illuminating illustration of the misunderstanding. This is exactly the reason, and the paramount reason, why nations and why individuals attempt to cut one another's throats. Whatever the fundamental differences may have been that have led to war between nations, the tiny spark that started the explosion has always been some phase of rudeness or bad manners.

THE FUTURE OF THE TURK.

General Cherif Pasha contributes to *La Revue* an article on Turkey and the Committee of Union and Progress, with special reference to Asia Minor and the dangers to which this part of the Turkish Empire is now exposed. Much of his lugubrious anticipation of trouble has already been discounted by the success of the intervention by the Powers.

THE MISCHIEVOUS COMMITTEE.

For four years, he reminds us, he has been waging a campaign against the Committee, and he considers that the gravity of the present situation is sufficient to justify his attitude. Turkey is already sadly dismembered in Europe, and she is threatened with further dismemberment in Asia Minor, while Europe, rightly anxious about the future, is feverishly preparing for a most atrocious war; and the responsibility for this desolating state of things falls directly or indirectly on the Committee. The writer refers to the misdeeds of the Committee as this "occult association," whose sole object is to remain in power, no matter what happens. The result of the war in Tripoli must, he thinks, have encouraged the hopes of the Balkan States. Hitherto disunited, they united secretly for common action, and while Turkey's enemies were organising against her, the Committee was doing everything possible to disorganise Turkey. It worked, and it continues to work, to extend complications and diffuse the germs of war.

THE QUESTION OF THE ÆGEAN ISLANDS.

The Greek occupation of Samos, he says, is undoubtedly the prelude to the pretensions of Greece to the other islands on the coast of Asia Minor. Should these pretensions be realised, as the coasts of Asia Minor are largely inhabited by Greeks, it will easily be seen what an inexhaustible source of strife is here, in which Turkey has nothing to gain, but everything to lose. Thus the question of Asia Minor is opened. Turkey counts on the mediation of

Europe. Admitting that Europe undertakes to decide the fate of the islands, and does not recognise the Greek occupation, whose business will it be to dislodge the Greek troops from the islands already occupied? In all probability the task would be left to Turkey, and, in the present condition of the Turkish Navy, Turkey is not able to do it. But the writer believes that the European Powers will ultimately settle the affair of the islands to Turkey's detriment. As to Adrianople, it is no exaggeration to say that the Committee ardently desired its fall. The success of the Bulgarians at Adrianople, like that of the Greeks at Janina, has opened up another point in connection with Asia Minor. For if the Bulgarians do not accept the new conditions of peace, they would be aided by their allies to concentrate all effort on Chatalja, and, this last rampart lost, Constantinople would be taken, and the consequences would be incalculable.

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION CERTAIN.

Suppose the Allies do not heed Sir Edward Grey's warning. Will the territory they have already conquered be taken from them? More probably the Great Powers will intervene and take more territory from Turkey. It is also evident that if Turkey does not apply herself to consolidate her Empire in Asia, a hostile intervention of the Powers will follow. Europe will act, whether it be to the advantage or otherwise of Turkey. If occasion arises, the Great Powers, like the Balkan States, might, in view of a determined enterprise, unite and sink for the time being their other differences. It is for Turkey to take care not to offer the least temptation. As to "good government," of which Sir Edward Grey speaks, it is certain that the Committee will not constitute it. Nor will the Committee fail to make the financial bankruptcy of Turkey inevitable. At the present time the Committee is busy expelling, without rhyme or reason, the Greek Ottoman subjects. Greece will certainly demand

the insertion in the treaty of peace of a clause concerning the protection of Greeks who remain under Ottoman rule. The assassin of the King of Greece was affiliated to the Committee. The writer does not desire that summary proceedings, such as the Committee takes against its political opponents, be taken against the Committee. But he asks that the most deeply compromised of its members be brought before a High Court and judged legally and impartially, so that future generations might have a striking example of what political responsibility ought to be.

HOPE FOR THE TURK.

According to William Maxwell, in the *Nineteenth Century*, there is a great future for the Turk to develop the Asiatic residue of his once world-wide Empire. The writer, however, sets out the problem with so painful a regard to the facts that one is hardly hopeful that the Turk will be encouraged in the task of governing the mixed-medley of Ar-

menians, Kurds, Circassians, Jews, Chaldeans, Greeks and Arabs. It seems like a case of "out of the frying-pan into the fire," for the conditions in Anatolia, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Arabia do not lend themselves to a uniform policy which would be acceptable to Turk and Christian alike. Mr. Maxwell discounts the fear of a Moslem revival:—

Christendom has been so often invited to tremble under the menace of Panislam that we have ceased to be disturbed by the cry of "Wolf!" And there is logic, as well as sense, in this indifference, for if Panislam was a live wire we must have felt the shock every time Turkey was undergoing amputation in Europe and Africa. Panislam was the re-invention of Sultan Abdul Hamid, and was intended for export. By striving to restore his spiritual authority he hoped to secure two things—compensation for the loss of temporal dominions and freedom from constitutional fetters. As a political weapon abroad it was useless from the start, and as a religious weapon it failed to achieve the purpose of its maker, for there are sectarians in Islam as well as in Christendom, and they have the common weakness of hating one another.

THE AUSTRIAN HEIR APPARENT.

Writing in the *Chautauquan* on European Rulers and their Modern Significance, Mr. Arthur E. Bestor deals with the Emperor Francis Joseph.

He refers to Austria as a Government, not a State; for the hereditary possessions of the House of Hapsburg have been gathered by purchase, marriage, or war, and are in no sense a nation. From every point of view Vienna and Budapesth are the storm centres for the solution of racial, nationalistic, social, and industrial problems. The Austrian Emperor is characterised as an industrious and conscientious ruler, with a capacity for political life, but without ability. He is said to speak all the languages of his realm—German, Hungarian, Bohemian, Polish, Ruthenian, Croatian, Slavonic, and Italian—besides French and English. Democratic in manner and approachable to all classes, he gives up one day a week to private

audiences of those who believe they have grievances.

The unknown factor in the international affairs of Europe, however, is Franz Ferdinand. Nearly fifty years of age and the next in succession to the throne for many years, his personality remains largely unknown. He possesses one of the largest private fortunes of Europe, and is an art connoisseur and a lover of sports. In his early youth he was destined for the Church, but later was trained for a military career. His wife, a daughter of Baron Chotek, created Duchess of Hohenberg, is spoken of as a woman of great cleverness and charm of manner. There can be little question that she is ambitious that one of her children shall eventually sit upon the Austrian throne, and if Franz Ferdinand succeeds as Emperor it is well within the range of possibilities that he will bring about the designation of his eldest son as the next heir.

INDIA AND CHINA.

THE INDIAN POLICE.

Mr. Edmund C. Cox, retired Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bombay, protests emphatically in *East and West* against the charges brought against the Indian police. His opinions are based on a quarter of a century's work. The average annual number of convictions for torture during the last six years is nine! This, out of a force of 177,000 men, is a record of which many European forces might be proud. Ample precautions have been designed against any irregularity or misconduct. And yet the result is fiasco after fiasco, the release of numbers of offenders who ought to undergo imprisonment, scandalous waste of time of the courts, reluctance of witnesses to give evidence, because their trouble will most probably go for nothing, and the paralysis of the police force. The situation has become intolerable.

What happens over and over again is this. Some villagers are prosecuted before a magistrate on a charge, say, of house-breaking and theft. There is a certain amount of evidence against them; witnesses testify that they saw the accused lurking about the complainant's premises, and some brass pots and so on are produced which were found in the possession of the accuser, and which the prosecutor alleges to be his. All this is not very conclusive. For one thing, brass pots are remarkably like each other, and to establish identity satisfactorily is not easy. Then, to strengthen the case, there comes in the prisoner's confession. That confession has been recorded by a magistrate strictly in accordance with law. No police officers were present while it was being made. . . . All the precautions have been strictly observed. But when Govind or Rama is undergoing his trial, perhaps a fortnight after the confession was taken down, he says that there is not a word of truth in it, and insists that he only made it because the police tortured him. The scene then changes. A side-issue has been introduced. A red-herring has been success-

fully drawn over the scent. It is no longer Rama and Govind who form the subject of the inquiry, but the police. The whole of the evidence in the case is now regarded as tainted. A withdrawn confession! That damns the case for the prosecution. The accused are released, and an investigation of the high-handed proceedings of the police drags out its weary length for weeks, with the probable result that the charges against them are neither completely proved nor disproved.

A BAD BLEND.

Englishmen are often accused of a parochial outlook on their neighbours, but Captain Wyman Bury's experience should justify his assertion in the *Moslem World* that "civilisation and Islam do not blend well, and that where the attempt has been made it has been to the detriment of both." He enters this claim:—

I prefer to illustrate my argument with cases culled from one race and one religion—Arabia Felix, where Islamic civilisation, with a thin veneer of European refinement, may be observed side by side with the old patriarchal system on which Islam was based. I also claim fourteen years' experience of these people, in health and sickness, poverty and plenty, peace and war. I have fought with them and against them; have seen them flushed with victory and known them sadly defeated; I have lived among them as one of themselves, and met their chiefs in Durbar as a representative of the British Government.

Captain Bury makes out a good case from his personal relations with the tribes whose qualities he respects, and concludes:—

Such is the mettle of Islam when tempered by hardship and a simple, strenuous life. Once import civilisation and the Moslem character is sapped thereby. Nigeria, the Sudan, and similar provinces owe their physical and moral welfare to the fact that a parental government is wise and strong enough to confer such benefits of civilisation as seem most suited to their needs, and withhold its drawbacks.

A PESSIMISTIC PRO-CONSUL!

Mr. Bland's "Recent Events and Present Policies in China" is made the text

of some doleful reflections by Earl Cromer in the *Nineteenth Century*. The critic is unsparing of the ill-informed sentiment which animates our public opinion. He says:—

We English are largely responsible for creating the frame of mind which is even now luring Young Turks, Chinamen, and other Easterns into the political wilderness by the display of false signals. We have, indeed, our Blands in China, our Milners in Egypt, our Miss Durhams in the Balkan Peninsula, and our Miss Bells in Mesopotamia, who wander far afield, gleaning valuable facts and laying before their countrymen and countrywomen conclusions based on acquired knowledge and wide experience. But their efforts are only partially successful. They are often shivered on the solid rock of preconceived prejudices, and genuine but ill-informed sentimentalism. A large section of the English public are, in fact, singularly wanting in political imagination. Although they would not, in so many words, admit the truth of the statement, they none the less act and speak as if sound national development in whatsoever quarter of the world must of necessity proceed along their own conventional, insular, and time-honoured lines, and along those lines alone.

CHINA'S TROUBLES.

Of the Chinese Republic he has his doubts, and emphasises the difficulties ahead:—

The main disease is not political, and is incapable of being cured by the most approved constitutional formulæ. It is economic. Polygamy, aided by excessive philoprogenitiveness, the result of ancestor-worship, has produced a highly congested population. Vast masses of people are living in normal times on the verge of starvation. Hence come famines and savage revolts of the hungry.

Earl Cromer insists on "strict supervision" of the expenditure of any funds loaned to the infant Republic:—

That Young China, partly on genuine patriotic grounds, and also possibly in some cases on grounds which are less worthy of respect and sympathy, should resent the exercise of this supervision, is natural enough, but it can scarcely be doubted that unless it be exercised a large portion of the money advanced by European capitalists will be wasted, and that no really effective step forward will be taken in the solution of the economic problem which constitutes the main Chinese difficulty.

The writer apparently agrees with Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole's dictum that "The East has an extraordinary facility for assimilating all the worst features of any new civilisation with which it is brought in contact."

SUBMARINE VISION.

Few people are aware, perhaps, that the depths of the ocean are much more clearly visible when seen from above, than they are by the occupants of a boat on the surface. This fact was observed by the first balloonists who happened to traverse deep bodies of water, and has been strikingly confirmed by the more recent experience of aviators.

When Blériot made his famous cross-channel flight on July 25th, 1909, he was deeply impressed by the curious spectacle afforded him at a point near the town of Deal. He plainly saw the long line of submarines which, deep beneath the water, in fancied obscurity, were following in the wake of two "destroyers."

Other aviators later made similar observations, and it was instantly apparent that, in the case of a naval war, a fleet of aeroplanes might be of absolutely invaluable service in the detection of these dangerous and supposedly invisible enemies.

But it is equally apparent that the securing of such clear vision of the depths of seas and lakes, with their flora and fauna and the conformation of their beds, including permanent or temporary shoals and shifting beds of sand, may be of infinitely greater service in the cause of science, to say nothing of the location and recovery of lost treasure and sunken ships.

Such vision, for example, would obviate much of the difficult and dan-

gerous labour of the diver. This matter and the reason therefore is entertainingly discussed by Ernest Constet in a late number of the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris).

The reason for the seemingly anomalous circumstance of clearer vision at a great elevation above the water than when near it he thus explains:

It is because the water, no matter how transparent, does not absorb all the light rays which strike its surface: a part of the incident light is reflected as from a mirror.

This is especially evident towards sunset, when the brilliant colours of the sky are dazzlingly reflected from the water, and even when the sun is veiled the same thing is shown by the fact that the water looks blue or grey according as the sky is clear or clouded.

This phenomenon of reflection contributes doubly to the masking of submarine depths. Not only is the reflected lost to the submerged objects, but the reflection dazzles the eye.

But the reflecting power of the water augments with the obliquity of the rays which strike its surface, and the observer whose position is elevated to a sufficient height receives a larger quantity of vertical rays.

And, at the same time, that the brilliance of the reflection diminishes, that of the submarine depths augments, because the retina of the observer receives a greater quantity of light on a given surface in direct proportion to the distance: just as in a landscape the background is more luminous than the foreground.

M. Constet proceeds to observe that it is not necessary, however, to make use of a balloon or an aeroplane to secure this direct vision of submerged objects. Such vision may be obtained by the simple expedient of cutting off the reflected rays. This is accomplished by the unpretentious optical instrument known as the "Dibos water glass." This is a light tube about two meters [a little more than six feet] in length, whose lower extremity is covered with a glass plate. The observer, seated in a

small boat, plunges this end into the water and looks through the other. Of course a high degree of transparency in the water is presupposed.

If the exterior light still penetrates too much the tube is covered with a black cloth, such as photographers use.

This suffices to eliminate completely all the light reflected from the surface and the eye receives only the light proceeding from immersed objects. After a moment, when the eye has had sufficient repose from the outside light, and in case the water is not troubled, one perceives clearly this strange world, thus far so little explored.

A similar device is found in the "glass-bottomed boats in use along the coast of California, and elsewhere in tropical waters. These have thick plates of glass set into the bottom, each covered with a heavy slide which can be quickly closed in case of accidental breaking of the glass. An awning cuts off the exterior light and the passengers gaze fascinated upon the undreamed wonders and beauties of the deep.

The writer closes with a warm plea for the extension of the use of such devices wherever water sufficiently clear is found, believing that very valuable scientific data may thus be gathered.

Nor is the spectacle to be despised from the viewpoint of beauty alone.

Concerning this he quotes from Gonset's "*Voyage Autour du Monde*," as follows:—

These grottoes which Nature has adorned with a thousand hues, from the green of marine plants to the velvety grey and red of the rocks; these grottoes of a thousand tints, of extravagant contours, surrounded and half-hidden by plants whose delicate branches support great leaves. . . . I regarded all this with rapture! . . . and when the sun, which had been obscured for an hour, illumed these submarine lands, there was an increase of vividness. . . . The leaves displayed their transparency, the fish their most sumptuous colours, the grottoes their garniture of lace. . . . It is a spectacle which I shall never forget, and whose magnificence must be seen to be comprehended.

WAR-HORSES OF FAMOUS GENERALS.

James Grant Wilson tells about the favourite war-horses of famous generals in the *Century*. Washington was considered to be the best horseman of his age. He lost many horses during his different campaigns, but General Braddock, his chief in the fight at Fort Duquesne, had five killed under him—a record unequalled in the annals of war. Lafayette thus describes the great American and his charger, "Dolly":—

At Monmouth I commanded a division, and it may be supposed I was pretty well occupied; still, I took time, amid the roar and confusion of the conflict, to admire our beloved chief, who, mounted on a splendid charger, rode along the ranks amid the shouts of the soldiers, cheering them by his voice and example, and restoring to our standard the fortunes of the fight. I thought I had never seen such a superb man.

Washington, by the way, was never thrown, and was perhaps the strongest man of his time. Mr. Custis thus describes an incident which occurred in one of his daily rides a few days before his death:—

Washington saw with displeasure two stalwart negroes vainly endeavouring to raise a heavy stone to the top of a wall. Throwing "Yorktown's" bridle to me, he sprang from his saddle, strode forward, pushed the slaves aside, leaned over, and, grasping the huge stone with his large, strong hands, slowly but surely raised it to its place, and remounted without any remark.

WELLINGTON'S CHARGER AT WATERLOO.

Wellington, too, was a fine horseman, and used to ride regularly to hounds. His most famous charger was "Copenhagen."

At four o'clock on a June morning, ninety-eight years ago, when Napoleon was defeated by Wellington in one of the sixteen decisive battles of the world, the illustrious English soldier mounted his celebrated charger, "Copenhagen," remaining in the saddle for eighteen hours. "Copenhagen" was a powerful chestnut, grandson of the famous war-horse, "Eclipse," and son of "Lady Catherine," the charger ridden by Field-Marshal Lord Grosvenor at the siege of Copenhagen, when she was in foal with the colt which afterwards carried Wellington at Waterloo. The war-horse cost him, in 1813, four hundred guineas. Two years later, when the famous victory was won, and Wellington had held his historic interview with Blücher, the duke dismounted at ten o'clock. As

"Copenhagen" was led away by the groom, he playfully threw out his heels as a "good-night" salutation to his successful master. It was Wellington's last act, before leaving Strathfieldsaye for London on public or private business, to walk out to the adjacent paddock to pat his favourite charger, and to feed him with chocolate or other confectionery, of which he was inordinately fond.

COSTLY MOUNTS.

Napoleon, who was not by any means a good rider, had several battle chargers the most famous being "Marengo." He rode this horse for eight hours at Waterloo, and previously in scores of battles, as well as during the disastrous Russian campaign. In all, Napoleon had nineteen horses killed under him. Field Marshal Blücher had twenty, while in the American Civil War Generals Custer, of the North, and Forrest, of the South, had almost as many in the short period of four years.

The most valuable charger ever used as a war-horse in recent history was "Cincinnati," General Grant's favourite. His sire was the fastest four-mile thoroughbred, save one, that ever ran on an American racecourse. He did the distance in 7.19 $\frac{3}{4}$ minutes. Grant was offered £2000 for him. He rarely permitted any person but himself to mount him, and considered him the grandest horse he had ever seen. President Lincoln, on a visit to Grant a week or two before he was shot, rode him daily.

SHERIDAN'S GREAT RIDE.

General Sheridan, probably the greatest *sabreur* since Murat, made his famous ride on a coal-black charger, "Winchester." Read's lines on that brilliant episode will always be remembered:—

Hurrah, hurrah for Sheridan!
Hurrah, hurrah for horse and man!
And when their statues are placed on high
Under the dome of the Union sky,
The American soldier's temple of fame,
There with the glorious General's name
Be it said in letters both bold and bright:
"Here is the steed that saved the day
By carrying Sheridan into the fight,
From Winchester—twenty miles away."

Sheridan considered "Winchester" one of the strongest horses he had ever

known, and the fastest walker in the army.

FAMOUS, BUT SHORT.

On the average, the great generals of the nineteenth century have been short men. Mr. Wilson says:—

It is interesting to record that Washington, who was six feet and two inches in stature, weighed at the time of the siege of Yorktown 195 pounds; Wellington, five feet seven inches, weighed, at Waterloo, 140 pounds; Napoleon, five feet six inches, at the same date, 158 pounds; and Grant, five feet eight inches, weighed, at Appomattox Court House, 145 pounds; General Lee, at Gettysburg, weighed 180 pounds; Sherman, at Atlanta, 165 pounds; and Sheridan, in the battle of Cedar Creek, about 150 pounds. Washington was the tallest, and Sheridan the shortest, of the seven generals. It will be seen, therefore,

that Washington's war-horse, "Nelson," had a much heavier weight to carry than the chargers "Copenhagen," "Marengo," and "Cincinnati," in their masters' concluding campaigns.

Other famous generals of short stature recur readily to the memory, amongst others Gordon, Wolseley, and Roberts.

"May I be permitted," says Mr. Wilson, "in conclusion, to mention that none of the hundreds of battle-chargers ridden by Washington, Napoleon, Wellington, Grant, Lee, Sherman, and Sheridan, suffered mutilation by the barbarous modern practice of docking their tails, which even uncivilised savages never perpetrate on their horses."

AMERICAN SHIPS FOR PANAMA.

Mr. Winthrop L. Marvin tells in the *American Review of Reviews* what American shipping companies are doing to take advantage of the Panama Canal when opened. He points out that so far as international commerce via Panama is concerned, not one new keel is being laid in the United States, and not one new ship has even been projected. The Panama Canal Act of last August reversed the former policy and granted free American registry to foreign-built ships for international commerce, through the Panama Canal or elsewhere. But this "free-ship" experiment has utterly failed. Not one foreign craft has hoisted the American flag; not one request for the flag has reached the Bureau of Navigation. Foreign-built ships when admitted to American registry cost as much to officer, man, and maintain as American-built ships, and are not eligible for foreign subsidies.

If international trade with South America, Oceania, and the Orient were all, it might well be assumed that the Stars and Stripes were never to be seen at Panama save as borne by some casual yacht or man-of-war. But there is another and a great and important traffic served by the canal—the purely American coastwise traffic between the

ports of the United States, including Porto Rico, on the Atlantic, and ports of the United States, including Hawaii and Alaska, on the Pacific. All this commerce under century-old national laws must be carried in American ships; and for this commerce American ship-owners are making the most vigorous and far-sighted preparations.

Owing to the fact that hardly an American ship is employed in deep water trade, it comes as a surprise to learn that the American merchant marine as it exists to-day is very much larger and more powerful than those who are unfamiliar with it may imagine. It is in aggregate tonnage the second mercantile fleet in the world—a fleet of 7,714,183 tons, as officially reported on July 1st, 1912. Of this significant total, 2,949,924 tons is represented by the shipping of the great Northern lakes, but the Atlantic fleet is larger still, or 3,625,595 tons, and the Pacific fleet is 963,319 tons. These vessels, with the craft of Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Western rivers, make up the aggregate of 7,714,183 tons, all but 932,101 tons of which is employed in coastwise or domestic commerce. The coastwise fleet of 6,782,082 tons compares impressively with the 1,380,057 tons of British shipping employed

wholly or partly in the coastwise trade of the United Kingdom, or with the entire German merchant marine, in both foreign and coastwise commerce, of 4,593,095 tons, or with the total 2,088,065 tons of France, or with the total 1,452,849 tons of Italy. The coastwise laws have kept alive the spirit of maritime skill and enterprise in the United States.

As Congress has barred wholly from the Panama waterway all vessels owned or controlled by railroads, the field was left free to distinctively ship-owning companies, and they have taken every advantage of this elimination of their powerful rivals.

Already, before the canal is a fact, the merchandise shipped between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States has attained an annual value of 125,000,000 dols., of which about one-fifths via the Mexican railroad across and its steamship connections, and four-fifths via the Mexican railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The steamship service from the Pacific ports to Panama has long been performed chiefly by the Pacific Mail Company, whose fleet under its present ownership will presumably be denied the use of the canal—for the Pacific Mail is controlled by the Southern Pacific Railroad. On the Atlantic side, the coastwise service between Colon and New York is that of the Panama Railroad Steamship Company, owned by the United States Government.

Neither of these companies is constructing a single new ship for the canal commerce. The American-Hawaiian S.S. Coy., which operates the largest sea-cargo fleet under the American flag, originally running steamers round the Horn—a voyage of sixty days—it took advantage of the opening of the Tehuantepec railway in 1907 and reduced the time of transit of goods by thirty days. The Panama Canal, avoiding transshipment and port delays, will reduce the time by a further ten days. The Company is building eight 10,000 ton vessels—the heaviest order ever placed by an American S.S. Company in America.

Many other American shipping companies are having special vessels built. It is significant that several new steamers have been launched, which will trade between the great lakes with outlet to the St. Lawrence and the Pacific Coast.

How much of an influence upon American shipbuilding the remission of canal tolls to American coastwise craft has exerted, it is impossible to tell. It is quite likely that there is a certain calculable value in the privilege, but it was not asked for by shipowners themselves. As President Dearborn, of the American-Hawaiian Company, said before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

The no-toll business is a matter of principle. We would not spend one dollar in any propaganda for no tolls, because the shipper is going to pay for it. It is an operating expense.

That is, if tolls are exacted they will be paid by the men who own the cargo, not by the men who own the ship. And thus the remission of the tolls in the long run would benefit not the ship-owners but the planters, manufacturers, or merchants who actually requested it. It is the coastwise navigation law rather than exemption from tolls that is filling the shipyards and launching this new American ocean tonnage.

It is estimated that the American steamship companies which have already signified their intention to run steamers through the Panama Canal from coast to coast will have enough steamers when the canal is completed to despatch a ship from the Atlantic or from the Pacific practically every business day throughout the year. This means that there will always be an American coastwise ship in the canal—a ship of a regular line service for general freight on a fixed, announced schedule. In addition, there will be the "tramp" business of sailings whenever needed of bulk-cargo carriers of coal, wheat, asphalt and lumber—a traffic for which the new lake-built ocean craft and the large so-called "steam schooners" of the Pacific are especially adapted.

AERIAL ATTACK AND DEFENCE.

In the *United Service Magazine* Major H. Bannerman-Phillips reviews the recent developments in the building of the rival air-fleets, and makes the following invidious comparison:—

"Whatever criticisms of methods we may make, the fact remains that the German Government believes in the rigid type of lighter-than-air craft, despite the difficulty of handling, and is prepared to spend millions on their development. Formerly the Zeppelin type owed its continued existence mainly to popular sentiment and enthusiasm, converted into terms of support in hard cash by subscription; now the authorities have become fully appreciative of the merits of the system and financial support is assured on a firmer basis, all the more so since they have become convinced that while other systems may be suitable for overhead works, the rigid one stands alone in regard to aerial voyages oversea."

Great Britain's defence is admittedly jeopardised at the moment, and, the Major says, once more:—

"The Germans consider that the fate of the rigid airship lies in their own hands, and they intend to control it by putting them deeper into their pockets. It is for us to follow their example—and better it. If our Navy is to do its work and the country is to be protected from panic in war-time—quite as serious a contingency as the actual exposure to the risk of aerial bombardment and overhead reconnaissance of our fleets, fortresses, arsenals and dockyards—our command of the air must be secured by superiority in aircraft for mobile and active defence and overhead strategical reconnaissance, and large rigid dirigibles in the hands of naval officers, with an auxiliary service of hydro-aeroplanes, will alone meet this need. The history of the past few years shows that in good or bad weather, fog or no fog, a German rigid balloon can move about unseen by night and out of reach by day, appearing over a fortress when least expected."

These things must be repeated *ad nauseam* until the Committee of De-

fence insist on the adoption of an aerial budget and the provision of the necessary craft to ensure the maximum of offence or the minimum of defence, whichever policy is demanded by the circumstances which may arise.

THE ANTI-AIRSHIP GUN.

"Breech-Screw" lays down in *Chambers's Journal* certain qualifications which a gun must possess to be capable of engaging aircraft.

These qualifications are:—The gun must be able to shoot at vessels flying directly above it, must have an all-round field of fire and great rapidity and accuracy of fire, and possess considerable mobility. It requires, too, in addition to many other things, special ammunition—a shell to leave a smoke-trail after it in its trajectory, and a fuse sensitive enough to act on the envelope of a dirigible or the wing of an aeroplane. Now, no piece at present used in the field or elsewhere possesses all these qualifications; and although modifications are being carried out by some countries—notably France and Italy—on their field-guns, it is universally recognised that none of these weapons, even when so modified, is suitable for use against aircraft. It is not to be supposed, however, that no attempt will be made by these guns to attack air-vessels; the unforeseen sometimes does happen, and a lucky shot is always possible; but the enormous expenditure of ammunition will certainly not be justified by the meagre results obtained.

One of the best weapons made to-day comes, like many other good things, from Germany. It is a three-inch gun, has an all-round field of fire, and can elevate to seventy-five degrees. Its vertical range is twenty thousand feet, and it carries over land for about six miles. Its shell, which weighs twelve pounds, has a special fuse, and leaves a smoke-trail after it. This piece has a high velocity, and fires thirty rounds a minute. It is mounted on a travelling platform, which can be carried about in an armoured motor-car. The gun, platform, sixty shells, and six men weigh four and a-half tons.

MOVING PICTURES.

Mr. Charles B. Brewer gives, in the *Century*, a most illuminating account of the immense development of the moving picture.

It is estimated that there are almost thirty thousand moving picture show places in the United States. The Americans are said to spend close on £40,000,000 per annum for admission to these shows! The ten leading film makers in America produce pictures to fill some 3,000,000 feet of film every week. This amounts to almost 30,000 miles of pictures annually! From an original film about 200 pictures are usually reproduced. The reels were formerly sold, but are now always leased. Dates of exhibition are arranged with as much care and business acumen as are the great plays of the stage.

The larger places attempt to have one "first-night" reel among the several shown at every performance. The reels usually rent to the exhibitor for from 20 dollars to 25 dollars for the first night, the price being scaled down each succeeding night about 20 per cent., until finally the rent is as low as a dollar a night. Hence a reel may travel every day, much the same as a theatrical troupe in visiting small cities.

The cost of admission is small, but the expenses are not great. Usually one operator, paid about £5 a week, a piano player £3, a doorkeeper 30/-, and a ticket-seller £2, carry on the show.

It is almost as impossible to speak of the cost of producing a film as to talk of the cost of producing a painting.

We know the cost of the canvas of the latter, and we also know the cost of the bare film is three cents per foot; but the cost of what is on the film may be represented only by the cost of developing and the labour of the machine-operator, as, for example, in such pictures as "An Inaugural Parade," or the famous pictures showing the "Coronation of George V." Sometimes, however, the cost runs as high as fifty thousand dollars, as did the film known as "The Landing of Columbus." These films require many people, necessitating the taking of long journeys to provide an appropriate setting, and need from two to three years to finish them. Before the film known as "The Crusaders" was ready for the public, six hundred players and nearly three hundred horses had appeared in front of the lens. The film of

"The Passion Play," now in preparation, will cost, it is said, a hundred thousand dollars.

The educational use of the cinematograph is only beginning to be realised.

Mr. Edison has very recently been quoted as saying: "I intend to do away with books in the school; that is, I mean to try to do away with school books. When we get the moving pictures in the school, the child will be so interested that he will hurry to get there before the bell rings, because it is the natural way to teach through the eye. I have half a dozen fellows writing scenarios now on A and B."

THE MORAL TONE OF THE PICTURES.

In America a National Board of Censorship, which serves without remuneration, has had a most salutary effect. Reputable film makers have welcomed its work, and voluntarily submit films to be reviewed. No manufacturer has been known to refuse to destroy a film which did not receive the endorsement of the board. Such an honorary body could do excellent work, both here and in England, where many morally degrading pictures are too often to be seen. Last year this National Board passed on more than 3000 reels, and rejected less than 3 per cent. A reel is usually a thousand feet long, and contains 16,000 pictures.

They are an inch wide, and three-quarters of an inch deep. On a screen twelve feet square, which is smaller than the usual size, there is surface enough to show twenty-seven thousand of the pictures side by side if they are reproduced without an enlargement. Yet if every enlarged picture were shown on a separate twelve-foot screen, a single reel would require a stretch of canvas thirty-six miles long. Likewise a screen twenty feet square would accommodate over seventy-six thousand of the little pictures, and the stretch of canvas required for the enlarged pictures would be sixty miles long. After witnessing a performance, few realize that they have seen any such stretch of pictures as the figures show.

Wonderfully instructive films now help the scientist, the microscope and the Röntgen rays enabling marvellous moving pictures to be taken. The circulation of the blood and the action of various bacilli, the digestion of food in the stomach, and the result of innocu-

lation, are but a few of the films Mr. Brewer describes. Of trick films there are no end. The easiest device is to shows a film backwards. This unbuilds buildings, shows boys diving from the water feet first and landing on to a spring-board above, and the operator could no doubt illustrate the possibility of "unscrambling eggs."

The photo. play has, of course, been undoubtedly successful, and the perfection of an instrument which will link up the phonograph accurately with the pictures will no doubt finally drive the small touring company out of business.

Mr. Brewer gives a lucid description of the method of taking coloured moving pictures. In former days films were coloured by hand.

We have had hand-coloured films, but these have required extraordinary patience on the part of the colourist, who had to treat each of the sixteen thousand pictures one at a time. Excessive care was also necessary, as an overlap of a thirty-second part of an inch would show the colour many inches out of place when the picture was shown enlarged on the screen. The work is so tedious that the capacity of the colourist is said to be limited to about thirty-five feet of film per day; the cost is thus made excessive. And the market needs, which frequently require two hundred reproductions of a reel, render the hand-coloured film commercially impracticable.

The machine, which now produces beautiful colour pictures is called the

"Kinemacoulour," and is the invention of a London photographer and Mr Charles Urban.

The machine differs from the ordinary cinematograph in several important particulars. The most noticeable difference is a rapidly-driven, revolving skeleton frame known as a colour-filter, which is located between the lens and the shutter. This colour-filter is made up of different sections of specially prepared gelatin, two sections of which are coloured, one red, and the other green. The filter-screen is revolved while the pictures are taken, as well as when they are reproduced, being so geared that the red section of the filter appears in line with the lens for one photograph, and the green section for the next.

The photographs are all in pairs, and twice the number of pictures are taken and reproduced as in the ordinary machine, and the speed is also twice as great, the kinemacoulour taking and reproducing thirty-two—and sometimes as many as fifty-five—per second, and the ordinary machine sixteen. Incidentally, to care for the greater speed the kinemacoulour machine is also driven by a motor instead of by the ordinary hand-crank.

When a negative is produced through the red screen, red light is chiefly transmitted, and red-coloured objects in the original will appear transparent on the copy produced from the negative. Where the next section of negative has moved into place the green section of the filter has come into position, and the red-coloured objects on this part of the negative will appear dark. When the pictures are thrown on a screen, the transparent parts allow the colours of the filter to pass through, and the revolutions of the filter are arranged for showing the appropriate colour for every picture.

TENNIS PLAYING WITH ONE'S HEAD.

Mr. Raymond D. Little, one of America's foremost champions, contributes an article to the *Outing Magazine* on "Quick Thinking in Tennis."

Being himself an expert exponent of the "heady" style of game, Mr. Little is well qualified to write on this subject. In his opinion, headwork in tennis means not only playing your own game, but to some extent the other fellow's also; that is, trying to figure out what your opponent will probably do and acting accordingly—playing both sides of the net, as it were.

The tennis player must have an alert mind in order to reach the top. An instant's quick thought may in many cases change the outcome of a game or

an entire match. The very small margin of "points" that may be noticed in many matches, between the scores of the winner and the loser, shows the importance of using strategy to win every possible point. Mr. Little does not wish to make it appear that tennis is "a game of the fox," but the important fact to remember is that every point begets another point.

The quick play of the mind is illustrated in the manoeuvre of the "fake opening." In one such case a player, having a large part of his court exposed, had unluckily volleyed weakly to his opponent, who therefore had a splendid chance for a sure shot. Most players caught in this way would have given

up the point without a struggle. This player, however, attempted a bit of strategy. But appearing to start on a mad rush to cover his unprotected court, he induced the other player to anticipate his false move and play to his other side, whereupon he promptly turned about and met the ball for a successful shot. Obviously, the next time the opportunity for the "fake opening" is presented, the driver would refuse to be caught by the same trick. The volleyer, however, anticipating this fact, this time makes a genuine dash toward his uncovered court and meets his opponent's drive on his forehand. The driver, having been thus twice anticipated—the first time by deliberate strategy and the second time by careful deduction—loses confidence to such an extent that several additional points are scored against him.

Anticipating an opponent's move is always gratifying to a player, but Mr. Little warns against indicating too quickly to your opponent that you have discovered "his game."

There is danger, also, in over-acting. For instance, one of our best players usually fails to make a successful "fake opening" because his pretended rush toward his unprotected court is so unnatural in its movements that it is easily detected. Then there is that other common case of over-acting in doubles, where a player plainly advertises his intention to drive down his opponents' alley by making a great show of looking off in some entirely different direction. These transparent strategies defeat their purpose.

It is when both opposing players are facing each other near the net, however, that the quickest thinking, or guessing, must be done.

Watching the racket of his opponent as a cat would a mouse and springing forward the instant that the other man indicates by the slightest move, to which side of the court he is going to drive, a quick thinker may be able by his forward jump to meet the ball, and of course he will gain the advantage of leaving little time for the driver to recover.

Mr. Little has something to say also about upsetting the strategy of the man

who does not think carefully and accurately, the player who tries one dodge after another, only to find himself made ridiculous by being beautifully passed owing to the superior work of the thorough strategist. Such a man discovers that instead of being quick, he is simply being thoughtless.

The primary rule of anticipating—watching the other man's racket—is capable of being followed with different degrees of keenness. There is the man who knows the rule and follows it fairly well, and the other man who watches at the rate of 100 per cent., the man, for instance, who knows when McLoughlin is going to serve swiftly, and when his service is going to break. This man is not fooled by the concealed racket. He does not decide because he sees a racket moving toward the ball with the face ready to cut the ball extremely that the ball will not be hit squarely. He sees exactly how the racket meets the ball and co-ordinates with this fact every movement made by the server or driver as the case may be.

And at no time must this keen observation be followed by equally keen deductions so much as when a player is in the position of a volleyer. For then time is limited. If the volleyer is fooled by the concealed racket, he may not, and probably will not, have time to redeem his error. It is not merely a question of seeing where the ball is going that the volleyer has to decide instantaneously, but he must see what kind of a blow the ball has received. For if the ball has been cut, he will have to volley rather differently than if it had been topped. I've known first-rate players to volley into the net simply because they did not watch the other man's racket and see what kind of a twist he gave the ball. . . . The difference then between accurate watching and fair watching is the difference between a miss and a win.

Saving up your discovery of your opponent's tactics for use in emergencies is a good plan, advises Mr. Little, making use of your knowledge when you really need to gain a point. This is not only beneficial in respect of points gained, but also important for the disheartening moral effect on your opponent when he loses a point he expected to win.

"The only way to keep yourself from being constantly anticipated," concludes Mr. Little, "is to keep the other man constantly surprised. . . . It is in the short court game and in volleying that the quick thinker wins his advantage over the man with a slower and less alert mind."

HOW WOMEN VOTE IN CALIFORNIA.

In Australia, where the vote was granted easily to women, its value was not perhaps so rapidly realised as it is where the vote has only been won after much effort. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Edwin Sheis contribute an informing article on "What California's Women Did with Their Ballots" to the *Pictorial Review*. The writers spent several months in careful observation, and claim to have found "just how the women vote and what they vote for." They were in San Francisco on November 5th, when "the last-made voters in the Union were to cast their first vote at a national election" and they admit that at first the proceedings were "distinctly disappointing." They say:

On the days before election we had gone from one political headquarters to another, from one suffrage body to another, and had seen the newly franchised voters swarming about with all the buzz and business of a beehive. We had seen them working for their candidates and receiving printed matter for distribution at the polls and instructions as to the rights of "pickets," and we had expected something "lively"—something at least interesting if not exciting. What we saw was as tame as a church service. As we passed from poll to poll we found no excitement whatever, nothing militant, nothing ladylike. We saw instead quiet women working quietly for the good of their homes and city and country. . . . At first it was disappointing. But it became more than interesting as the significance of the thing gradually grew upon us, for San Francisco's vote on election day showed that the women of that city take their politics as they do their housework. And, just as they clean their own domiciles, so, quietly, conscientiously, determinedly, without fuss or flurry, they were putting their political house in order.

One noticeable feature of the election was that 1200 women were employed as clerks at the polls, and one was judge of elections. There were three things for which the San Francisco women were contending most at the election in question: (1) the defeat of a race-track amendment which was a trick bill; (2) the re-election of Judge W. P. Lawlor, "an able lawyer, a just judge, and an arbiter without partiality," and the man who presided at the San Francisco graft trials; and (3) the prevention of the re-election of a State Senator who had voted against the bill which had

abolished gambling on horse-racing, who was "a relic of the old machine days," and who "was out of place in a progressive administration." It was to secure these results, and the adoption of some other measures, such as free textbooks for school children, that the women of San Francisco "marched to the polls to cast their votes, or stood long hours on the cold, wet sidewalk trying to win other voters to their way of thinking." They showed, too, that they were no mere tyros at the election business. They prepared clever little "dodgers" against the race-track amendment which the voters could take with them into the booths, and which explained just how they should mark their ballots: and in the Italian quarter, where some promised dodgers failed to arrive on time, they printed the instructions and warning in coloured chalk on the sidewalks.

At first, banding themselves together merely to fight for enfranchisement, in the end the women of California "turned their temporary organisations into perpetual legions, to battle forever for human rights." An idea of the tremendous power at the back of the women's movement in California may be gathered from the following condensed extracts from the article:—

The Club Women's Franchise League, having 2500 members, and local branches throughout California, became the New Era League of San Francisco. The Woman's City Club of Los Angeles, which started in May, 1911, with 100 members, and is a non-partisan body of women citizens, aiming to produce in women alertness of mind and sanity of judgment, and whose great object is instruction in citizenship, now has 1400 names on its roster. Then there is the Friday Morning Club of Los Angeles, also out for social service. And perhaps the most influential of all is the California Civic League, the direct descendant of the College Equal Suffrage League, with thirty or more affiliated clubs or centres covering the entire upper portion of the State, and ranging in size from 11 to 1000 members, or, all told, more than 3000 active members. Corresponding to this, and covering the lower end of the State, is the Civic League of Southern California, an outgrowth of the Woman's Progressive League, and having a total membership of over 10,000. Then there is the State Federation of Women's Clubs, with

25,000 members, making an organised army in California of nearly 50,000 women co-operating in civic study and in an effort to secure legislation which shall place the State at the forefront of the movement for human justice.

The article gives some interesting facts with regard to the things these women's organisations have done. At San Francisco, when a civic centre became desirable and a bond issue was decided upon, the Mayor left the presentation of the matter to the people in the hands of the New Era League, whose President, Mrs. Coffin, cleverly secured for it such effective publicity that at the special election the citizens voted for the bond issue by the overwhelming vote of 45,000 to 4000. At this same election, too, the League brought the election authorities to book.

In all San Francisco—a city of nearly half a million population—there was but one registration place. This booth was in the City Hall, in the down-town section of the city, where not only women, but even many men found it extremely inconvenient, not to say unpleasant, to go; for San Francisco is a city that spreads over miles and miles of territory.

The New Era League put the matter squarely up to the authorities. "Where are you going to locate your new registration booths?" asked Mrs. Coffin.

"Where am I going to put them?" repeated the astonished official. "There aren't going to be any more."

"The law of California," said Mrs. Coffin, "distinctly says that it is the business of the registration board to *facilitate* registra-

tion. You don't want me to advertise that fact that you have not done your legal duty, do you?"

The official began to see a great light. "I have no appropriation to equip other booths," he replied.

"Is lack of money your sole reason for not providing additional registration booths?" asked Mrs. Coffin.

"Yes," said the official.

"Very well," said Mrs. Coffin. "We'll furnish the booths if you will furnish the clerical force."

The official had to say "Yes," but he quickly added a condition that he thought would dispose of Mrs. Coffin. "You must have your booths ready by ten o'clock to-morrow morning," he said.

"I will," said Mrs. Coffin, though she had no idea how she was to do it.

But by ten o'clock the next morning she had her rooms ready.

The San Francisco centre of the Civic League started a registration campaign, and the registration of women jumped from 1200 to 25,000. At Los Angeles the Women's Progressive League in twenty-seven registration days enrolled 83,284 women as voters. The Woman's City Club of Los Angeles gathers every Monday for luncheon, and at every luncheon some speaker of note talks upon an important civic topic. And as illustrating the scope of their work, on one occasion 500 women of various civic clubs of Los Angeles went twenty miles in special trolley cars to inspect the harbour development work at the port, San Pedro. And the women are in dead earnest.

THE GROWTH OF SOCIALISM IN ARGENTINE.

In *Die Neue Zeit*, the German Socialist weekly of Stuttgart, Kornelia Thiesen, of Buenos Aires, seeks to show that, in spite of circumstances supposed to be unfavourable to the development of Socialism, that movement has made a vigorous start in Argentine, and is there based on economic evil of like character to those which have given rise to the agitation in other countries. He begins by citing, for the purpose of refuting them, the views of Ferri, who, upon a visit to Argentine two years ago, declared, on the basis of what is known as "the economic interpretation of history," that Socialism has no *raison d'être* in Argentine.

Argentine, said Ferri, is still only a market for European and North American industry.

The proletariat is a product of the steam engine. And only with the proletariat, the industrial wage-earner, does Socialism make its appearance. New Zealand and Australia are the best proof of this truth. There is no industrialism in those countries. They have, consequently, only a Labour Party, no Socialist one. The Socialist party in Argentine is, therefore, a Labour party in the economic part of its programme, and a Radical party in politics.

There is some truth, says Thiesen, in Ferri's contention, but it is not the whole truth. It is not true that the proletariat is the product of the steam

engine. It made its appearance ages before Watt's invention. We find it as early as the seventeenth century in capitalist manufactures, and later in factories with hydraulic power. The proletariat may be regarded as a result of the dissolution of the feudal system, the closing of the cloisters, the expulsion of the peasants from the country by the abolition of communal ownership and the sale of church property. Then followed capital and drove those hordes of landless proletarians into industrial occupations.

This creation of an industrial proletariat took place in Argentine also. After the May revolution of 1810, which secured the necessary "order" for the bourgeoisie and took care to guarantee its interest, there ensued a period when the immeasurable stretches of land were greedily seized, and, as the pushing advance of the rich was bound to encounter resistance, the famous civil war broke out, the issues being the total subjugation of the rural population by the "cultured" money-bags, or the relative freedom and independence of the Gauchos (peasants). Though the latter were formerly victorious, even Rosas could maintain the victory only for a brief space. Peasant dominion split upon the rock of the political incompetence and ignorance of the Gauchos, who thereupon gradually sank into complete bondage.

How far this exploitation has progressed in a country which boasts of encouraging small holdings, is clearly shown, says Thiessen, by such facts as that, in the Province of Santa Fé, 472 proprietors own about 60 per cent. of the land area. Under these conditions tenant-farming plays a tremendous role, and thus recently there was a regular strike among the farmers, which led to the founding of the peasants' league (*Liga agraria*). Furthermore, with the sparse population, it is readily comprehensible how little of modern life is to be found on these farms.

The reign of terror recently "discovered" in the rubber region of Peru is nothing new to us Argentinos. Our young "smart" ensigns win their first spurs there in these wilds. Year after year, hungry, desperate tenants storm the shops (*almacenes*), or field-labourers take forcible possession of railway trains in order to flee from this "land of milk and honey." The rural population, the field-workers, have, moreover, no organisation and not the faintest feeling of class-consciousness, because their economic servitude has imbued them with a slavish spirit. The rural masses have from remotest times been the pillar of the despotic rule of the provincial potentates. As to the provincial towns, bureaucracy is the dominating factor.

SOCIALISM THE ONLY HOPE.

If this were all, says Thiessen, Ferri might be right. But the economic conditions in Buenos Aires and in some of the inland towns are different. In 1908 Buenos Aires, with a population of 1,200,000, had over 118,000 wage-earners, among them over 88,000 factory workers. Here, then, elements are ripening which offer a firmer basis for Socialism in Argentine. The only followers of Marx come from these labour-circles; they do not wish to neglect work of immediate practical effect, but they believe that it must be permeated with the Socialist spirit if it is to benefit the movement in the future.

THE FIRST SOCIALIST M.S.P.

In last year's elections in Buenos Aires (April 7th, 1912), the Socialists polled 18,000 votes, and, for the first time, two Socialists appeared in the National Parliament. Although they could achieve very little practically, their mere presence, says Thiessen, accomplished wonders. They brought new light into the corrupt political system. Thus the idea that it is impossible for a man to act at once as a representative of concerns subsidised by the Government and as the people's representative who grants the subsidies, has at last been brought home to the people, and certain gentlemen who are disqualified by this principle have been kept out of Parliament through the efforts of the Socialists.



THE RUINS OF ANCIENT BABYLON UNCOVERED BY GERMAN ARCHEOLOGISTS.

UNCOVERING BABYLON.

In the Asiatic Empire to which Turkey is now withdrawing, there are many monuments of human history of deep interest to all the races of the west. No section of the habitable world is perhaps more absorbingly interesting to-day than the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, in which, according to tradition and science, the human race had its cradle, says a writer in the *American Review of Reviews*.

The ancient empires of this Near East are being uncovered by the efforts of the archaeologists, and we are beginning to see how the Assyrians, Chaldeans, and Babylonians lived. These investigations are in part confirming, and in part apparently contradictory,

of the descriptions given by the classical writers. All the chequered history of Babylon as it passed through the hands of its various conquerors is told in the inscriptions that have been and are still being deciphered by the learned archaeologists of Germany, France and England. The Germans have been particularly active in the excavation and exploration of the ruins of the city of Babylon.

The valley of the Tigris and the Euphrates, generally known as Mesopotamia, was at one time one of the richest agricultural regions of the world. Early in the history of the human race two splendid cities, each, in turn, capital of the Assyrian empire,

arose in this valley—Babylon on the Euphrates, and Nineveh on the Tigris. Babylon is undoubtedly one of the most celebrated cities of all history. The ancient chroniclers tell us that these walls were forty-two miles long and rose three or four hundred feet in the air. The Chaldean priests ascribed to it the antiquity of 400,000 years, but the book of Genesis, in the Christian Bible, fixes its foundation within the historical period. It ascribes the building of Babylon to Nimrod, the mighty hunter. Semiramis, the famous queen, was one of the Babylonian monarchs. It was she who constructed the quays and built the Hanging Gardens and the wall.

When Nineveh was destroyed, in 789 B.C., Babylon became supreme. Nebuchadnezzar, its king, defeated the Egyptians, destroyed Jerusalem, took Tyre, and adorned his capital with many magnificent monuments. Cyrus, king of the Persians, captured Babylon, and made it one of his capitals. So did Alexander the Great. For centuries nothing was seen on the spot it occupied except a heap of ruins, for which the Arabs had such a superstitious reverence that they declined to pitch their tents there, and which remained only a lair for the beasts of the desert.

Babylon was utterly abandoned by human inhabitants long before the Christian era. In fact, it almost disappeared from the surface of the earth. In the latter part of the past century, however, archaeologists began to explore and excavate in various parts of Mesopotamia. In 1899, the German Orient Company (*Deutsche Orientgesellschaft*) began systematic work in the city of Babylon. The director was Professor Koldewey, an eminent German archaeologist (who had already excavated in Arabia, Asia Minor, Greece and Italy), and the work was done under the direct patronage of the German Emperor himself. It was learned that the ancient city lay on both sides of the River Euphrates, that there was a movable drawbridge joining the two parts of the city together, and ferry-boats plying between the two landing places of the gates.

The picture we reproduce is a general view of the remains of the city as now uncovered by the Germans. The figure showing on the left stands upon a piece of brick pavement, which, it has been found, formed a part of the long street named after the Hebrew prophet Daniel. He himself, undoubtedly, walked along this thoroughfare many times. To the right of the picture, in the hollow, is the gate named after the goddess Istar. This is the most prominent ruin, and perhaps the best preserved of all Babylon. The gate consists of six square pillars, three on each side, each forty feet high and twelve feet broad, resting against the walls of temples and other structures. The so-called processional road of the god Marduk led through the gate. Passing it and turning to the right, the way led to Nebuchadnezzar's throne hall. These two monuments, the gate and the throne hall, almost alone escaped the hands of the Arabs, who, for succeeding centuries, have devastated Babylon of all the bricks they could find, carrying them away to build their own squalid towns. On all the sides, the walls are ornamented with relief of the sacred bull, the holy animal of the Babylonians. The sculptured lion, on this page, was probably one of the earliest chiselled works of the Baby-



HUGE SCULPTURED LION FOUND IN BABYLON.

lonians. It shows a huge lion standing over a man. This, which is the largest piece of sculpture so far unearthed in the ancient city, was hewn from a block of granite. It was apparently never completed, and bears no inscription to tell its age or history.

It is pointed out by the photographer that the ruins are a pale yellow-brown in colour, with a slight tint of red. The lion, however, is steel-grey blue in colour.

The excavation of Babylon is not yet completed. A good deal of the ancient city still lies beneath some 40 or 50 feet of later ruins. The city being excavated by the Germans is chiefly the capital of Nebuchadnezzar. In fact nothing preceding the time of Sennacherib has been found. That monarch boasted that he completely destroyed the first Babylon, throwing even its foundations into the River Euphrates. On one of the larger mounds known as Babil, Dr. Koldewey

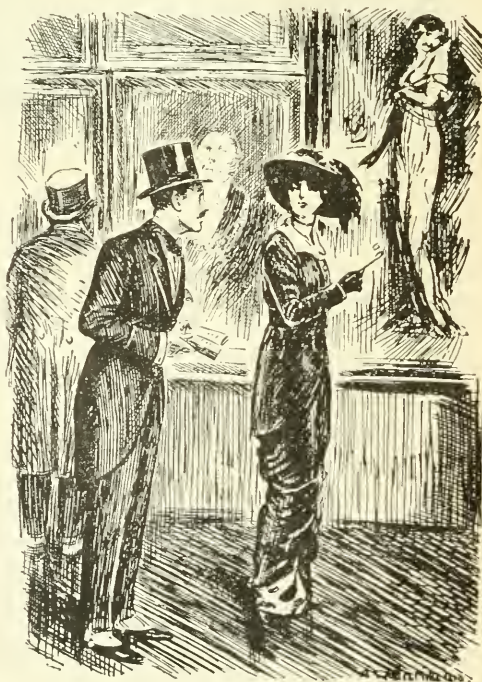
believes there stood the ancient structure known in the Bible as the Tower of Babel. The excavators have already revealed huge arches of passage ways leading through the ruins. These arches, modern scholars believe, once supported the famous Hanging Gardens. The explanation is that the overhanging foliage of the different terraces gave the appearance of being suspended in the air.

The German zeal for investigation in this is undoubtedly due primarily to scholarship, although there may be a political motive behind the work. The ambition of the German Government to dominate in the Near East is well known. When the Bagdad railroad is completed across the northern desert, which will be a triumph of German diplomacy and engineering skill, this land of vast mineral wealth, agricultural possibilities, and ancient ruins may then become, to all intents and purposes, German territory.



HUMOURS OF GOLF.

NERVOUS PUTTIST: "I'm sorry to trouble you, but would you mind buttoning up your coat?"



AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

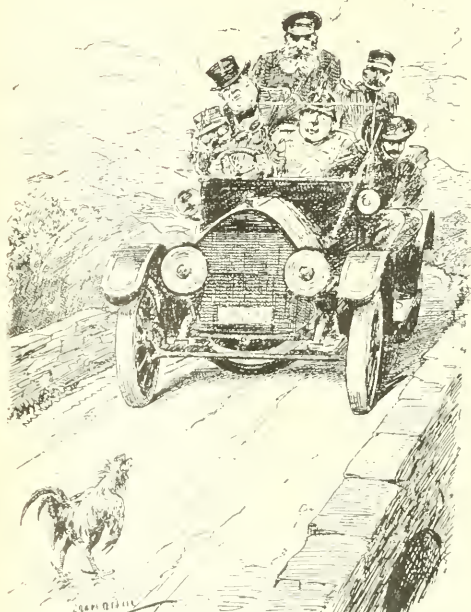
SHE: "There's a smart evening gown. Who is it a portrait of?"

HE: "Can't say, but the title is, 'Ready for the bath.'"

[By special permission of *Punch*, London.]

HISTORY OF THE MONTH IN CARICATURE.

Oh, wad some Power the gifting gie us
To see oursels as ithers see us.—*Burns.*



Punch.

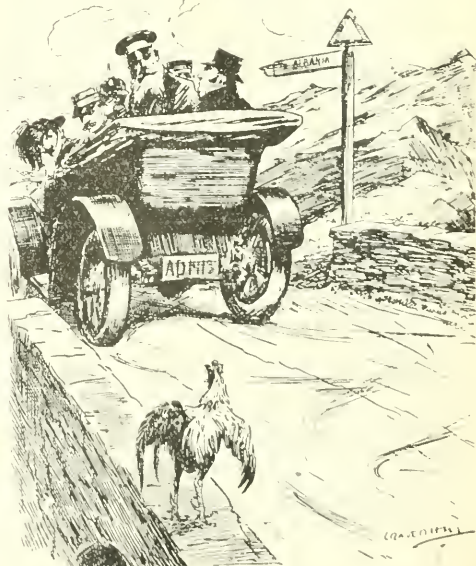
ROAD BLOCKED.

[London.

THE MONTENEGRIN BANTAM: "You go round me if you can, and over me if you dare!"

The two cartoons reproduced on this page—from London *Punch*—are exceedingly clever. Other caricaturists have seized upon Montenegro's defiance of the Powers as a subject for their nimble pencils. The chief topic treated in the humorous journals of Europe is the damning revelation made by Herr Liebknecht's in the German Reichstag, proving that the great armament firms were responsible for the periodical war scares through which Europe was constantly going. The bigger the scare could be made, the larger the order for weapons of war. Thus these vampire concerns batten on the nations they are supposed to serve! The additional military expenditure is also

freely commented upon. *Ulk's* picture of poor German Michel being compelled to purchase Germania a new military hat is a fair sample of the rest. The question of a halt in naval construction so far as England and Germany are concerned is the subject of several good cartoons. *Simplicissimus* is an exceedingly clever paper. So smart and daring is it, indeed, that it has been confiscated several times, and is not now obtainable in the bookstalls anywhere in Germany. Its sarcastic picture showing the busy harvest explains why it gets into trouble with the military authorities. *Der Wahre Jacob* shows China watching the "annexation" of



Punch.

ROAD CLEAR.

[London.

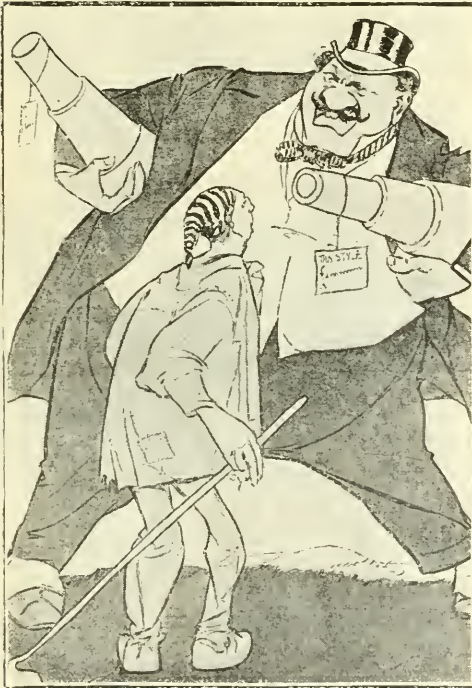
MONTENEGRIN BANTAM (having got out of the way at the last moment): "Ha! ha! gave you a nasty scare that time. And your troubles aren't over yet. You'll find that old bird Essad further down the road."



Ulk.] SPRING HATS.

[Berlin.

MICHEL: "It is always like that. I always say I shall buy nothing. But I am always forced to buy!"



Daily Herald.]

[London.

THE MAN BEHIND ALL THE GUNS.

THE PATRIOT: "What, you hesitate to purchase the guns I offer for our defence! Ungrateful hind! Do you not know our foreign neighbour has armaments strong enough to destroy us?"

THE PEASANT: "How do you know?"

THE PATRIOT: "Know? Know, incredulous nod! Have not I sold him them?"



Pasquino.]

[Turin.

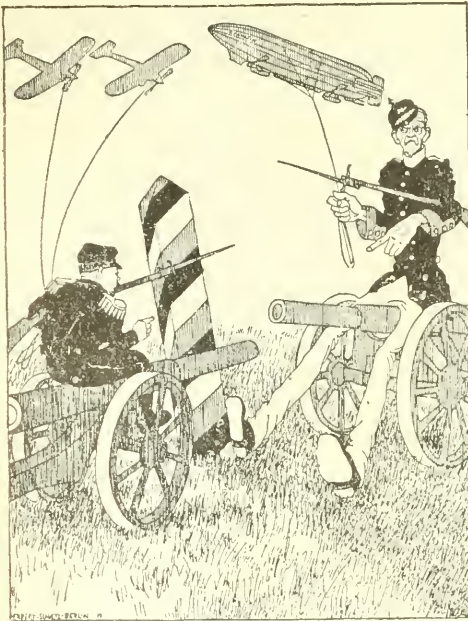
THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM.



Mucha.]

[Warsaw.

POLISH VIEW OF THE NAVAL BLOCKADE OF MONTENEGRO.



[Utk.]

[Berlin.]

POINCARÉ: "Demobilise!"
BEHMANN: "After you."
POINCARÉ: "You begin."
BEHMANN: "No—you."

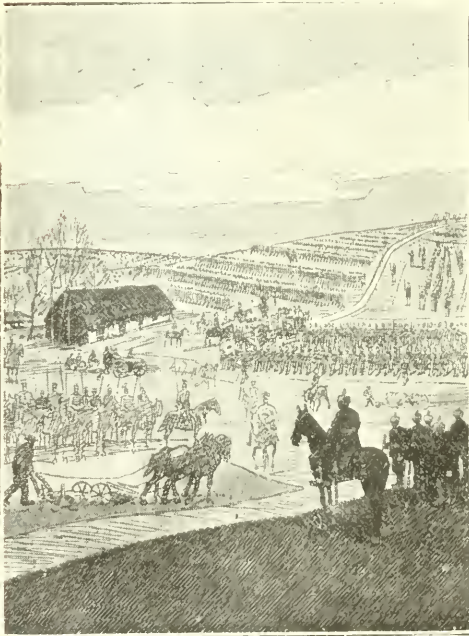


Simplicissimus.

[Munich.]

THE WORLD'S HOLIDAY.

or, the GERMAN and the ENGLISH NEPTUNES: "We can still do some damage with these tridents."

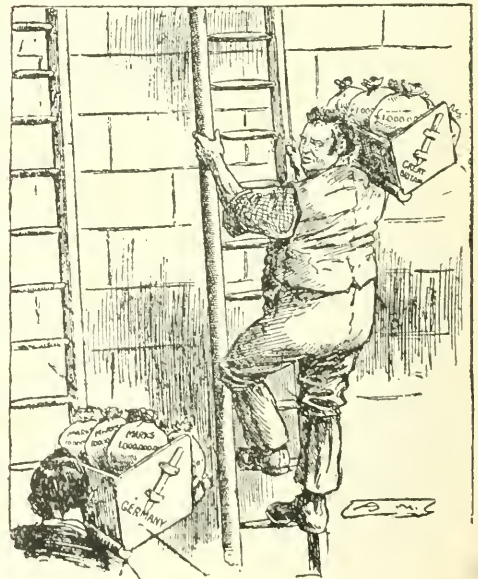


Simplicissimus.

[Munich.]

SPRING, 1913.

Busy hands are getting the fields ready for the harvest. That is to say, where there is any room.



Daily News and Leader.

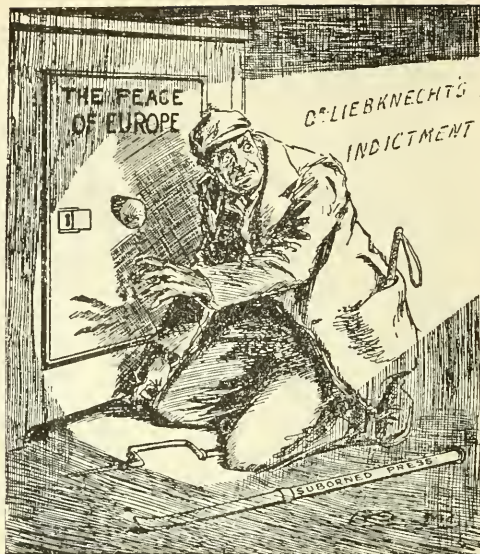
JOHN BULL: "IF YOU'LL STOP BUILDING, WILHELM, I WILL."



Daily Herald. [London.]

THE CIRCULATION OF CAPITAL.

A German view of one of the chief uses of Large Navies—the Circulation of Capital, from the pockets of the People to—where?



Daily News and Leader.

THE COSMOPOLITAN ARMOUR PLATE CONTRACTOR AT WORK.

Tibet and Mongolia by England and Russia respectively. The only refuge left seems to be a German protectorate. The Labour paper, the *Herald*, is pub-

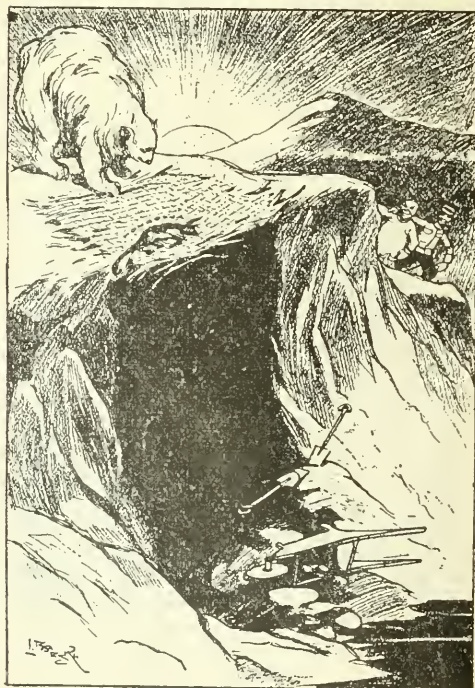


Der Wahre Jacob.

[Stuttgart.]

CHINA IN DISTRESS.

YUANSHIKAI: "The rascals are stealing my best provinces I had best make the rest of my land into a Prussian entail."



Mucha.

[Warsaw.]

CHINA AND JAPAN SET A TRAP FOR RUSSIA.



News of the World.

TRYING HIS STRENGTH.



Uk.

THE CHEEKY BALKAN BOY. [Berlin.]



Kladderadatsch.

[Berlin.]

FROM THE ENGLISH "CREATION."

And the good Lord Churchill said to the dwellers in Paradise: "Six days shalt thou work and do all that thou hast to do, but on the seventh day thou must rest; then must thou work for another six days, and so on."

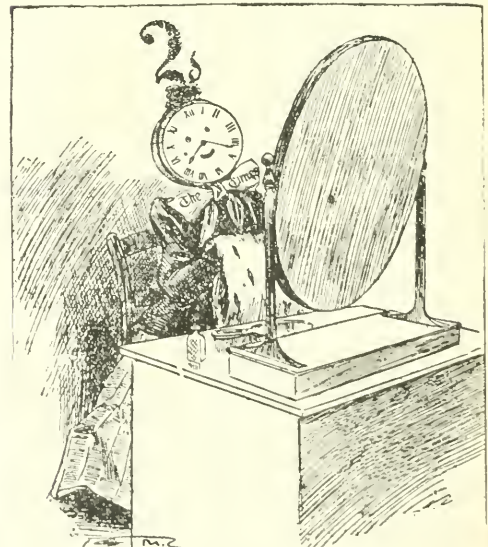
lishing some quite good cartoons. "High Finance" refers, of course, to the Marconi scandals. The *Daily News* and *Leader* congratulates *The Times*



Daily Herald.

[London]

ILLUSTRATED DEFINITIONS:
"High Finance."



Daily News and Leader.

A FEATHER IN HER CAP.

THE OLD LADY: "I think this suits me much better than the old one."



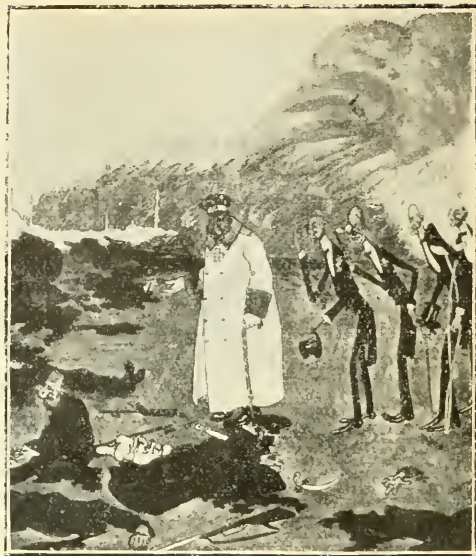
Westminster Gazette.

TWO SPIDERS AND A FLY.

THE FLY (who has invested capital and interest in American securities to avoid the British Income-Tax Spider): "Ha! You can't get at me here—there's no Income-Tax Spider on this side!"

THE NEW DEMOCRAT SPIDER (U.S.A.): "Isn't there? Don't you be too sure!"

[The British patriot who has made his investments in the United States in such a way as to avoid the Income-Tax at home now runs a very considerable risk of finding himself caught after all.]

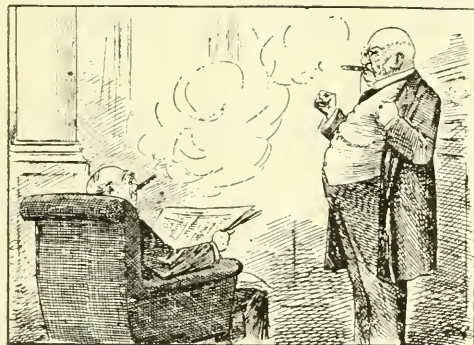


Glühlichter.

[Vienna.]

THE "FAIT ACCOMPLI."

Now, Messieurs, we have at last reached a suitable basis for peace. We must not hesitate any longer to invoke the intervention of European Diplomacy.



Westminster Gazette.

VICARIOUS PATRIOTISM.

FIRST PATRIOT: "And by Jingo, sir, Roberts is quite right about Compulsory Service. We're only half citizens until we've taken up in person the duty of—er—er—"

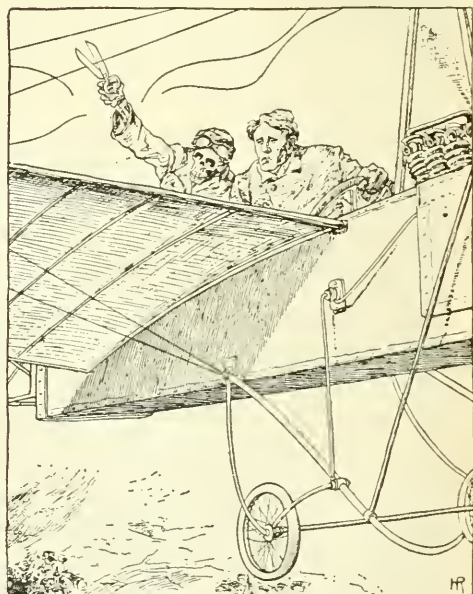
SECOND PATRIOT: "Making other fellows stand in the ranks of battle!"



Westminster Gazette.

THE MUDLARK.

"Cricky! What lovely mud."



Glühlichter.

[Vienna.]

DEATH THE FLYER.

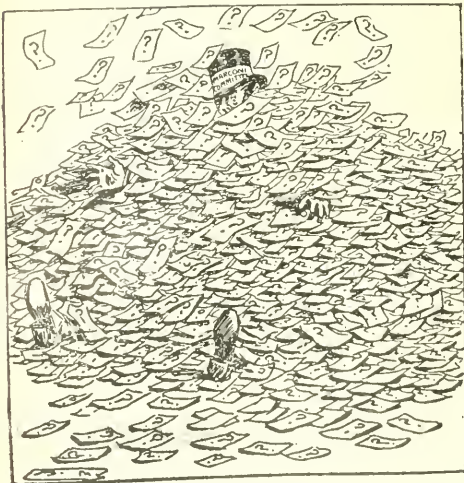
Pilot, as you wing your way through space, see Death sits beside you; he cuts the wires and the planes collapse, and you are dashed to death.



[Berlin.]
A HOPELESS TASK—DRAWING THE NEW MAP OF EUROPE.

"Not like that, Mamma Europe! A little to the left!—A little to the right!—A little higher!—A little lower!"

on its reduction in price to 2d. For long years *The Times* has occupied the foremost place amongst British newspapers. Its transfer to Lord Northcliffe, and now its reduction from 3d. to 2d., have somewhat robbed it of its prominent position. The Balkan situation naturally fills a good deal of space in all the papers; still Sir F. C. Gould, who maintains wonderfully the high



Daily News and Leader.
It is announced that at the Marconi Committee (the 59th sitting) a motion will be submitted that "The Committee do forthwith proceed to consider its report."



[Chicago.]
Western British American.
CAN HE UNSEAT HER?

standard he has set, has several clever cartoons this month. The "Mudlark" shows the Unionist Party having a happy time with the Marconi business. His "Vicarious Patriotism" must have annoyed the National Service League, but it is too true that it is those who have never offered to serve in the Territorials or Volunteers before them who clamour most loudly for compulsory service—which, by the way, would never touch them personally.



[New York.]
Life.
The child slavery of the United States is a bigger disgrace than ever black slavery was. Official enquiry into the industries employing children of tender years, and in defiance of the laws, have disclosed an appalling state of things.

NOTABLE ANNIVERSARIES OF THE MONTH.

In July, 335 years ago, the great attempt of Spain to crush England, once and for all, failed, and the wrecked and shattered galleons of the "Invincible Armada" strewn along the shores of the land their King had hoped to conquer were the visible sign that Britain was henceforth mistress of the seas. Other notable events were the Battle of the Boyne, July 1st, 1690, in which William of Orange, routed James II.'s army and crushed all hope of his winning back the throne. On July 2nd, 1644, the fierce battle of Marston Moor was fought. In the end Cromwell's Ironsides triumphed, and the Royalist cause was ruined in the North of England. The great battle of Gettysburg, fought on July 3rd, 1863, was the turning point of the American Civil War, General Lee sustaining his first severe defeat there. After a fearful siege of five weeks Jerusalem was taken by the Crusaders on July 5th, 1100. This feat had not much effect on European history. It was re-taken by the Saracens eighty-eight years later. The ill-fated Duke of Monmouth, with his peasant army, was defeated at Sedgemoor on July 6th, 1685. He was executed shortly afterwards, and Judge Jeffries sat in judgment on thousands of his adherents at the Bloody Assizes. This was the last battle fought in England, just 223 years ago. Sir Thomas Moore, Henry

VIII.'s great Chancellor, the author of "Utopia," was executed on July 7th, 1535. Peter the Hermit, that remarkable character whose preaching of the Crusades convulsed Europe for centuries, died on July 8th, 1115. Henry Hallam, the great historian, was born at Windsor, on July 9th, 1778. The bombardment of Alexandria on July 11th, 1882, was the first military act in the British occupation of Egypt. The atrocious massacre of women and children by the order of Nana Sahib took place on July 15th, 1857, at Cawnpore. Sir Joshua Reynolds, the great artist and first President of the Royal Academy, was born July 16th, 1723. William Makepeace Thackeray was born at Calcutta on July 18th, 1811. Sir Sidney Smith, who had the unique distinction of being the first commander to inflict a defeat on Napoleon, was born July 21st, 1764. Wellington defeated the French under Marmont at Salamanca on July 22nd, 1812, and entered Madrid shortly after. Gibraltar, that mighty fortress which commands the entrance to the Mediterranean, was captured by the English on July 24th, 1704. Martin Van Tromp, the great Dutch Admiral, and antagonist of Blake, was killed on July 31st, 1653, in a three days' naval battle off the coast of Holland.

The Declaration of American Independence, July 4, 1776.

On July 4th, 1776, the Congress of the United Colonies in America passed the great Declaration of Independence, only three votes being cast against this formal throwing off of British control. The document was not actually signed by the representatives of the States until several days later. At the time this action seemed one of reckless folly. What chance had these sparsely peopled, dis-

united colonies against the greatest naval power in the world, supported by veteran armies, seasoned in fierce European strife! But Washington succeeded. He created an army out of a mob of undisciplined militiamen, despite terrible difficulties of transportation, commissariat, dissensions, and, above all, finance, and forced England to recognise the United States of

America as an independent power in 1783. The Declaration of Independence was without doubt the most epoch-making event of the eighteenth century.

Ludlow, in his "War of American Independence," says that the famous Declaration of Independence, penned by Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, declared that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that to secure these rights Governments are instituted among men, deriving their ever just powers from the consent of the governed; that when any other form of Government becomes destructive to these ends it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new Government. It recounted the petitions for redress which had been presented, the appeals to the native justice and magnanimity of our "British brethren," and concluded as follows:—

"We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that the United Colonies are, and of a right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of a right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honour."

The Ballot Act Passed, July 13, 1872.

One of the greatest reforms ever achieved by democracy was the successful Ballot Act of 1872. It was the necessary complement of the Reform Act of 1867. From that time the British Parliament became a true reflex of the will of the people, not a packed assembly of privileged persons. The Act introduced secret voting for the first time, with the object of preventing bribery and intimidation. Before its introduction it was known for whom every elector voted, and threats and influence were freely used to make men vote in a certain way. Originally introduced by Mr. Forster in 1871, it was rejected by the Lords, and only passed by them in 1872 as a provisional measure "on trial" for eight years. It has remained in force ever since.

THE POOR VOTER ON ELECTION DAY.

The proudest now is but my peer,
The highest no more high;

To-day of all the weary year,

A king of men am I.

To-day alike are great and small,

The nameless and the known;

My palace is the people's hall,

The ballot-box is my throne!

To-day let pomp and vain pretence

My stubborn right abide;

I set a plain man's common sense

Against the pedant's pride.

To-day shall simple manhood try

The strength of wealth and land;

The wide world has not wealth to buy

The power in my right hand!

While there's a grief to seek redress,

Or balance to adjust,

Where weighs our living manhood less

Than mammon's vilest dust—

While there's a right to need my vote,

A wrong to sweep away,

Up! clouted knee and ragged coat!

A man's a man to-day!

—JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

The Capture of the Bastile, July 14, 1789.

The Bastile represented to the people of Paris all that was worst in the government of the Aristocracy, which had ground them down. When the long smouldering fire of revolution burst into flame in 1789, it was natural that this grim fortress prison—where so many had dragged out a horrible existence—should be the first object against which the infuriated mob hurled itself. The Governor made practically no resistance, and the building was easily taken and wholly destroyed. Only seven prisoners were found within its walls. The taking of the Bastile was the first episode in that period of blood and horror known as the Reign of Terror, when the masses crushed the classes for all time in France.

Mignet, in his "History of the French Revolution," thus describes the downfall of the Bastile:—

"From time to time the cry rose 'The Bastile!—we will have the Bastile!' At length two men, more determined than the rest, dashing from the crowd, sprang upon a guardhouse, and struck at the chain of the drawbridge with heavy hatchets. The soldiers shouted to them to retire, and threatened to fire; but they continued to strike, succeeded in breaking the chain and lowering the bridge, and then rushed over it, followed by the crowd.

"In this way they advanced to cut the chain of the second bridge. A murderous discharge of grape shot pro-

ceeded from the garrison, and many of the besiegers were killed and wounded.

"The unfortunate Delaunay, dreading the fate that awaited him, wished to blow up the fortress and bury himself under the ruins. He went in despair towards the powder magazine, with a lighted match in his hand. The garrison stopped him, raised a white standard on its platform, and reversed the guns in the token of peace.

"But the assailants still continued to fight and advance, shouting, 'Lower the bridges!' Through the battlements a Swiss officer proposed to lay down arms on the promise that their lives should be spared.

"'Lower the bridges!' rejoined the foremost of the assailants; 'you shall not be injured.'

"The gates were opened, and the bridges lowered on this assurance, and the crowd rushed into the Bastile. Those who led the multitude wished to save from its vengeance the Governor, Swiss soldiers and invalides; but cries of 'Give them up! Give them up! They fired on their fellow-citizens!—they deserve to be hanged!' rose on every side.

"The Governor, a few Swiss soldiers, and invalides were torn from the protection of those who sought to defend them, and put to death by the implacable crowd."

The Invincible Armada, July 20-29, 1588.

In May, 1588, a vast fleet of 130 vessels left Lisbon to conquer England. Spain was at that time the foremost nation in the world. She had great possessions in North and South America, her King Phillip was the arbiter of Europe. The Protestants of Holland were crushed. England alone stood out against her. Her ships sailed every sea, even reaching Australia, and her wealth was enormous. The great Armada, crowded with soldiers, was scattered by a storm, and reassembled at Corunna, from whence, in July, another start was

made. The first engagement with the English ships took place on July 20, off Plymouth. Hanging to the rear of the Spaniards, Queen Elizabeth's sea captains attacked at every opportunity. The ships of the Armada won in safety to Gravelines, where on July 29th a general engagement was fought, and the Spanish ships were driven northwards in full flight. Storm did the rest. Only 25 ships reached Spain again. Since then none save the Dutch have ever successfully challenged English supremacy at sea.



THE DEFEAT OF THE INVINCIBLE ARMADA OFF GRAVELINES.

The late W. Clark Russell, in the "Mystery of the Ocean Star," thus tells of the conclusion of the fight which saved England:—"To follow the conflict in its close details would demand such space as cannot be afforded here. There was a terrible fight on the 25th, the ships being abreast of the Isle of Wight when the English ships sheared desperately into the very heart of the Spanish fleet, engaging the enormous carracks within a hundred yards, firing so rapidly that their broadsides were like volcanic upheavals, flame after flame with scarce an intermission, until the tormented Spaniards tailed on to their topsail halyards to compact their timber castles into an impenetrable front. On the 27th, the Spaniards at sunset had hauled into Calais Roads and let go their anchors, intending presently to push on for Dunkirk, where—for they were still buoyed up by vain hopes—they believed the forces of the Duke of Parma would join them. It was now that Lord Henry Seymour united his little fleet with that of the Lord High Admiral; and it was on this day

that the noble Howard was directed by letters from Her Majesty the Queen to drive the Spanish fleet from Calais. The Sovereign knew her sailors, and was fearless in the instruction she gave them. Thereupon, the next day being Sunday—that is to say, at two o'clock on Sunday morning—the night being dark, and an inshore wind blowing dead upon the Spanish fleet, along with a strong wash of the tide, the Lord Admiral of England let slip some fire ships in charge of two bold captains, Young and Prowse. They drove accurately into the thick of the Don, blazing wildly, vomiting shot the while from heavy cannon which had been loaded to the muzzles. It is the wildest of all the scenes of this mighty show; sky and sea lighted up for leagues by the high and writhing flames of the fire ships, with the yellow-tintured phantasms of near and distant galleons hurriedly and confusedly getting under way, cutting their hemp cables, toiling at brace and halyard, with the wild and agitated shouts and cries of the armies of soldiers, mariners,

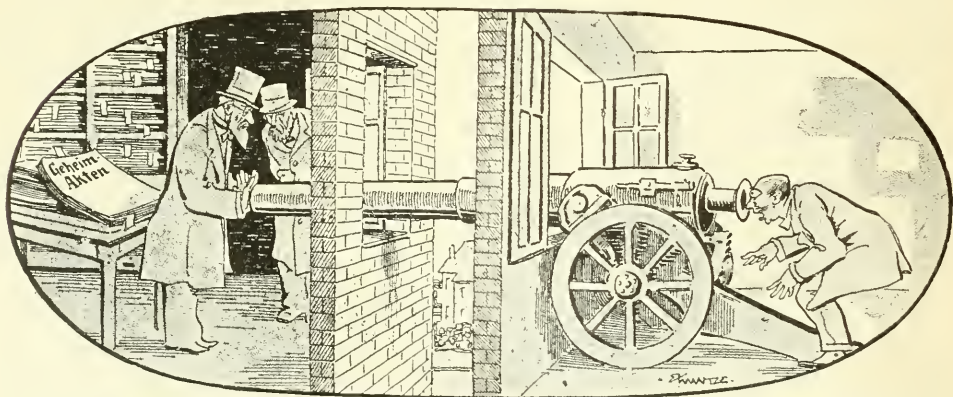
slaves and priests rolling shorewards upon the damp night wind, with a sound as of sullen moaning of breakers.

"But the end was not yet, though near at hand. A great galleass stranded, and the English made for her, but were driven from their prey by the heavy ordnance of the Calais batteries. There was another desperate fight on the 29th, off Gravelines, and it is impossible to follow even three hundred years later the superb seamanship of the English on this occasion without something of those emotions of triumph and pride which must have swelled the hearts of the contemporaries of Drake and Frobisher. And now still on this same 29th we witness the Spaniards running, with the English in full pursuit. The cloths they spread were warrant enough that their stomach was gone, and that they had had enough. Lord Henry Seymour with his squadron clung to the coast of Flanders, to hold the Duke of Parma idle, whilst Lord Charles Howard pursued the Spaniards into

the North Sea, to as high as 57 degrees of latitude. He then quietly shifted his helm for home, making little doubt that the Norwegian and Hebridean surge, with the weather of Cape Wrath and the bewildering navigation of the islands round about, would effectually complete the work he and his hearts of oak had begun.

"No schoolboy but knows what follows; how there came on to blow a succession of heavy gales, which drove upwards of thirty ships ashore on the Irish coast, with the loss of many thousands of men; how of all that Invincible Armada, twenty-five vessels only, with the Duke of Medina Sidonia aboard one of them, yet alive to relate the incredible tale of disaster, succeeded in making the Bay of Biscay; how many large ships were lost upon the Western Isles and upon the coast of Argyleshire."

The story is old indeed, but the occurrence of its anniversary renders even an insufficient reference to it a justifiable expression of patriotic pride.



Lustige Blätter.

[Berlin.]

HERR LIEBKNECHT'S EXPOSURES: THE OPTICAL CANNON.

The Royal Commission set seriously to work, but could see nothing which in any way com-
promised the firm of Krupp!

The Over Seas Club.

VISIT OF MR. AND MISS WRENCH.



MR. EVELYN WRENCH, *[Melba]*.
Honorary Organiser of the Over Seas Club.

Mr. Evelyn Wrench, accompanied by his sister, is now in Australia, on a world tour, undertaken as Honorary Organiser of the Over-Seas Club. Both these sons of an ancient Irish family are tremendously enthusiastic about the great development of the idea of the Over-Seas Club and the splendid possibilities before it. Their charming personalities have won them a host of friends in every section of our widespread Empire, and wherever they go, new life is enthused into the members of the Over-Seas.

Mr. Wrench is the only surviving son of the Rt. Hon. F. S. Wrench, of Ballybrack, in Ireland. Mr. Commissioner Wrench has taken a prominent part in Irish affairs for the last forty years. As senior of the three Estates' Commissioners, appointed in 1903, he has been largely responsible for the successful working of the late Mr. George Wyndham's Irish Land Act, under which State advances are made to tenants to purchase their holdings — an Act which has done more to create a happy and contented Ireland than

any passed by any English Parliament before or since. The Honorary Organiser of the O.S. Club received his name from Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, who is his godfather. He was educated at Eton, and then went to Germany. His energy and desire to be "up and doing" at once forced him to give up what would undoubtedly have been a brilliant University career, and to plunge forthwith into active business life in the great metropolis. His interests were becoming more and more Imperial, and at the age of twenty-one he was appointed editor of the Over-Seas *Daily Mail*, and was thus brought into close touch with Empire builders throughout the world. His many visits to Canada made him a close personal friend of Earl Grey, and his travels in the United States, Central America, North Africa, and in Europe gave him a wide knowledge of world problems. Lord Northcliffe, the head of the greatest publishing house in the world, is himself a keen Imperialist, and hailed with enthusiasm Mr. Wrench's suggestion of the creation of some or-



MISS WRENCH,
Assistant Honorary Organiser.

ganisation which should aim at drawing together the men and women of the wide scattered Dominions and Colonies which form the British Empire.

This idea had originated really from the late Cecil John Rhodes, in a document, now in Lord Grev's possession, written at the age of 23, one night on the South African veldt:—

"One asks oneself, what is the chief aim in life? To some comes the desire to amass great wealth, to others the wish for a happy marriage, to myself came the longing to render myself of use to my country."

Rhodes then went on to remark that to his mind the greatest danger the Empire would have to face would be that of ignorance—the ignorance of one part about the other. He felt, in these early years, that the greatest service he could render to his country would be the formation of a vast *secret* society, which had as its sole aim and object the furtherance of the British Empire and its interests.

Mr. Wrench, who was staying at Ot-tawa with Lord Grey, when shown

Rhodes' reflections, felt that there was still a real need for an organisation of this kind, entirely dissociated from party, but that there was no need for anything secret in connection with it. Before drawing up the Over-Seas Club creed and objects in their final form, Mr. Wrench discussed his ideas with his friends. Helpful suggestions were received amongst others from Lord Northcliffe, Mr. J. L. Garvin, the Editor of the *Observer*, and Mr. Norman Angell, the author of the "Great Illusion."

For many years Lord Northcliffe had felt that there was a real need for a truly Imperial, non-party newspaper, a journal which would give a condensation of the week's news in the old country without any party bias. He put his views into practice by the publication of the Over-Seas Edition of the *Daily Mail*, which was first issued in November, 1904. The wonderful progress of the Over-Seas Club movement has been chiefly due to the fact that Lord Northcliffe placed this journal at its disposal. For that reason the foundation members will always remember gratefully Lord Northcliffe's help, which was so largely instrumental in starting their organisation.

The Over-Seas Club is strictly non-party, non-sectarian, and recognises no distinction of class. The objects members were to set before themselves were:—(1) To help one another; (2) To render individual service to the Empire, if need be to bear arms; (3) To insist on the vital necessity to the Empire of British supremacy on the sea; and (4) To draw together in the bonds of comradeship the peoples now living under the folds of the British flag. All members, men or women, believing that the British Empire stands for justice, freedom, order and good government, pledge themselves to maintain the heritage handed down to us by our fathers.

The objects of the Club were duly outlined in the columns of the Over-Seas *Daily Mail* on August 27, 1910. The response was surprising, and to-day, not quite three years after its inception, the Club has no fewer than 110,000 members. Mr. Wrench was at

first able to attend to the Club in addition to editing the *Over-Seas Daily Mail*, and controlling the sales department of the Amalgamated Press. But ere long its rapid growth made it evident that he would have to choose between the Club and his other activities. All his Imperial leanings, his aspirations for closer union between the peoples of the Empire, impelled him to take charge of the Club organisation. This he decided to do, and in October, 1912, set forth with his sister on a world tour to organise the scattered units of the Club in every British Dominion. Since starting on this mission Mr. Wrench has covered a great deal of ground, has met many thousands of people working for Imperial unity, and has already been accorded many mayoral receptions. Above all, he and his sister have succeeded in imparting some of their superabundant enthusiasm to members wherever they have gone, with the result that in Canada, New Zealand, and now in Australia the Over-Seas Club has become a very real thing, with great potentialities ahead of it.

As the Club grew and its members multiplied, it became greater than the organ which originally started it, and, although the *Over-Seas Daily Mail* still takes great interest in its progress, it is becoming more and more, to quote the official journal of the Royal Colonial Institute, "essentially a popular society, which we regard as in some degree supplementary to the Institute." Newspapers all over the Empire now devote space regularly to chronicle its activities, and several of the branches—

of which at the moment there are some 400—issue occasional leaflets and pamphlets to their members. I intend to give a short summary every month of the doings of the Australasian branches of the Club, as I am convinced that to increase its membership, and make its objects more widely known must help to further cement the great Empire of which in area we form so large a part and so small a part in numbers.

Miss Wrench's enthusiasm about the Club equals her brother's, and as it is open to both women and men, is kept very busy as Assistant Organising Secretary. She qualified as a kindergarten teacher at Sesame House, London, and that training has stood her in good stead on this tour. The amount of travelling which has been done by the two is best illustrated by the fact that since they left England they have stayed in no fewer than 127 hotels and private houses. After a brief stay in Hobart, where they are the guests of His Excellency the Governor, they return to Melbourne prior to their departure for South Africa, where the Over-Seas Club is already very strong. On his return to London in December, 1913, Mr. Wrench hopes to be able to find a suitable site for a headquarters, where visiting O.S. members can meet, and where they will find those facilities so welcome to the stranger at "home." The creation of such a centre in London cannot fail to strengthen the Club materially, and it will ere long no doubt become a sort of Junior Royal Colonial Institute, on the Council of which body, by the way, Mr. Wrench is an active worker.



THE OVER SEAS CLUB.

MOTTO.

"We sailed wherever ships could sail,
We founded many a mighty state,
Pray God our greatness may not fail,
Through craven fears of being great."

—TENNYSON.

At the opening of all meetings of the Over Seas' Club, the Club's motto—as above—is sung to the tune of the Old Hundredth.

MEMBERS' CREED.

Believing the British Empire to stand for justice, freedom, order and good government, we, as citizens of the greatest Empire in the world, pledge ourselves to maintain the heritage handed down to us by our fathers.

OBJECTS.

1. To help one another.
2. To render individual service to our Empire, if need be to bear arms.
3. To insist on the vital necessity to the Empire of British supremacy on the sea.
4. To draw together in the bond of comradeship the peoples now living under the folds of the British flag.

The Over Seas' Club is strictly non-party, non-sectarian, and recognises no distinction of class. Its members reside in all parts of the world *outside* the United Kingdom. Membership is open to any British subject, British-born or naturalised.

Information concerning the Over-Seas Club can be obtained from the following:—

Australia: New South Wales.—S. Duncalfe, 321 George-street.

Victoria.—A. Peters, c/o. Review of Reviews, T. and G. Building, Melbourne.

Queensland.—Hon. E. H. T. Plant, Charters Towers; or J. Frostick, One Mile, Gympie.

South Australia.—A. E. Davey, Curriestreet, Adelaide.

Tasmania.—H. T. Gould, J.P., 94 Elizabeth-street, Hobart.

West Australia.—W. M. Peters, 2 Cathedral-avenue, Perth.

New Zealand.—J. K. Macfie (Hon. Dominion Secretary), 79 Castle-street, Dunedin.

Fiji.—A. J. Armstrong, Native Office, Suva, Fiji.

Canada: Quebec Province.—E. B. Pritchard, P.O. Box 2284, Montreal.

Ontario.—A. T. McFarlane, 61 Metcalfe-street, Ottawa.

Manitoba.—C. Nightingale, 15 Linda Vista, Vaughan-road, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan.—E. A. Matthews, P.O. Box 1629, Saskatoon.

Alberta.—T. A. K. Turner, Customs Department, Edmonton.

British Columbia.—W. Blakemore, *The Week*, Victoria.

Nova Scotia.—H. Howe, P.O. Box 370, Halifax.

South Africa: Natal.—T. W. Jackson, 18 Timber-street, Pietermaritzburg.

Transvaal.—Horace Kent, Henley-on-Klip.

O.F.S.—Charles E. Heywood, Springfontein.

Cape Province.—G. J. R. Howells, 130 Hatfield-street, Capetown.

United Kingdom.—The Organiser, Over-Seas Club, Carmelite House, London, E.C.



Progress of the Over Seas Club.



THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE AND THE OVER-SEAS CLUB.

The March issue of the *United Empire*, the official journal of the Royal Colonial Institute (London), contains the following reference to the Over-Seas Club:—

"The Over-Seas Club, which has already many branches in foreign countries, is essentially a popular society. We regard it as in some degree supplementary to the Institute, and are, therefore, always interested in its progress."

THE KING AND THE OVER-SEAS CLUB.

The Hon. Organiser of the Over-Seas Club, who is at present in Australia, on behalf of the Australian branches of the Over-Seas Club, forwarded the following telegram to His Majesty King George V. on May 24, Empire Day:—

"The eighteen thousand Australian members of the Over-Seas Club send loyal greetings Empire Day to their King."

The following reply was received from Lord Stamfordham, His Majesty's Private Secretary:—

Berlin, May 26.

"The King thanks eighteen thousand Australian members Over-Seas Club for their loyal Empire Day greetings.

"(Signed) Stamfordham."

THE OVER-SEAS CLUB IN AUSTRALASIA.

Brief reports from the branches of the Over-Seas Clubs throughout Australasia will be given each month. Branch Secretaries are requested to forward items for publication to Henry Stead, Esq., Review of Reviews, T. and G. Building, Melbourne, marked "Over-Seas Club." Communications should be clearly written on *one* side of the paper only.

Sydney, N.S.W.—The officers of the Sydney Central Branch have been elected for the coming year. They are made up of the following:—

Patron: His Excellency Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G.

Vice-Patrons: His Excellency Admiral Sir George King-Hall.

Rear-Admiral Sir William Cresswell, H.M.A. Naval Forces.

Commander Brownlow, District Naval Officer, N.S.W.

The Lord Mayor of Sydney, Alderman A. A. Cocks.

Chief Justice, Sir William P. Cullen.

President, S. Duncalfe; Vice-Presidents, Dr. A. Burne and F. Fullwood; Hon. Treasurer, J. Hebbert; Hon. Secretary, W. A. Mullins; Hon. Associate Secretary, P. Wilson Shackell; Committee: Messdames V. Nixon and Hargraves; Messrs. C. V. Nixon, W. Bardsley, W. Wiley, C. H. B. Hale, F. H. Slipper, S. Godkin, J. W. Carnell, E. Smith, and E. Rossiter.

Dunedin, N.Z.—Empire Day was celebrated by a successful gathering in His Majesty's Theatre. The President of the Dunedin Over-Seas Club, Mr. J. F. M. Fraser, K.C., was in the chair. An interesting address was delivered by Mr. W. Downie Stewart, the Mayor of Dunedin, on the British Empire Defence in the Pacific. The speaker urged the need for closer co-operation in matters of defence between Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

A large bonfire, one of the chain of bonfires lit in all parts of the Empire through the agency of the Over-Seas Club on Empire Day, was erected at Waverley Point. The Mayor placed a match to the pile, and the assembled party sang the National Anthem.

(J. K. Macfie, 79 Castle-street, Dunedin.)

Perth, W.A.—The Secretary of the Perth (W.A.) Over-Seas Club has received the following letter from Major H. E. Cadell, Private Secretary to the Governor, Sir H. Barron, K.C.M.G.:—

"I am desired by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 23rd inst., and to inform you that His Excellency and Lady Barron are pleased to have the honour of accepting the positions of Patron and Patroness of the Perth Branch of the Over-Seas Club."

(W. M. Peters, 2 Cathedral-avenue, Perth.)

Brisbane, Q.—To use the words of the *Brisbane Courier*, Empire Day was given a new significance by the celebrations organised by the Brisbane Over-Seas Club in conjunction with the Australian Natives' Association, the Royal Society of St. George, the Caledonian Society, and the Irish Association. A procession marched through the streets to the Exhibition Building, where, despite the wet weather, an audience numbering some 2000 was assembled. Among those present were the Deputy-Governor, Sir Arthur Morgan, and Lady Macgregor.

Speeches were delivered by the Deputy-Governor, the Hon. Dr. Kidston, the Mayor of Brisbane, Alderman H. J. Diddams, C.M.G. (President Brisbane Over-Seas Club), and Mr. Evelyn Wrench, Hon. Organiser of the Over-Seas Club, from London.

The happy spirit of co-operation between the various patriotic societies in the capital—Australian, English, Irish, and Scotch—deserves special mention.

(H. Gayford, Builders' Ex., Courier Building, Brisbane.)

Rockhampton, Q.—A public meeting has been held in the Council Chambers, when it was decided to form a Rockhampton branch of the Over-Seas Club. The Mayor, Alderman T. B. Renshaw, presided, and, in a few, well-chosen words, explained the aims and objects of the Over-Seas Club, and the need for the establishment of a local branch. A stirring speech was delivered by Colonel W. G. Thompson, of the 15th Australian Light Horse. The following officers were then elected:—President, T. B. Renshaw;

Vice-President. W. G. Moran; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. R. Grimes. Committee:—T. B. Renshaw, W. G. Thompson, W. G. Moran, N. Turner, F. W. Brewis, J. Cottell, J. G. O. Muller, J. A. Kingsford.

(R. Grimes, Denham-street, Rockhampton.)

Auckland, N.Z.—A Grand Empire Day concert was held in the Town Hall, Auckland, on Empire Day, under the auspices of the Over-Seas Club and the Victoria League. Among those present were:—Her Excellency the Countess of Liverpool, Mr. A. M. Myers, M.P. (President of the Auckland Over-Seas Club), Mrs. Myers, Mr. Edward Anderson (President of the Auckland Victoria League), and Mrs. Anderson. An excellent programme was provided, every item being encored. Boy Scouts played a prominent part in the proceedings, and several items were contributed by the 3rd Auckland Mounted Rifles Band.

The concert committee consisted of R. G. Applegarth, Esq. (Chairman); Mr. W. W. Daw; Messrs. R. Laidlaw and D. Robertson. Joint Secretaries: Miss E. M. Statham and Mr. J. C. Rainé.

(R. Farnall, Victoria-arcade, Auckland, Correspondence Secretary.)

Moss Vale, N.S.W.—With a view to forming an active branch of the Over-Seas Club at Moss Vale, the following temporary committee has been elected:—Colonel Gerald Campbell, and Messrs. T. J. Sherwin, E. Row, H. Richardson, E. Hawkins, Dr. H. L. Jones, N. C. de Meyrick, J. S. Armstrong, and C. F. Evans.

(C. F. Evans, Reservoir Hill, Valetta-street, Moss Vale.)

Toowoomba, Q.—The Executive of the Toowoomba Over-Seas Club has sent out, through its Secretary, Mr. Sydney Austen, a circular letter to all the Over-Seas Clubs in Queensland, suggesting the desirability of forming a Queensland Grand Council of the Over-Seas Clubs in the State, on the lines of the New Zealand Dominion Council already in existence.

(S. Austen, Sidford, Herries-street, Toowoomba.)

Marton, N.Z.—A large Empire Day bonfire was lit by the Marton Over-Seas Club, as one link in the chain, and was most successful in every way. The number of members of the Marton branch is 270. Among the financial supporters of the movement locally may be mentioned the Mayor of Marton, Mr. R. E. Beckett, who kindly contributed 10s. to the local funds. The new President of the Marton branch is Mr. W. C. Kensington, I.S.O., late Under-Secretary for Lands in N.Z.

Charters Towers, Q.—We had a great bonfire on Empire Day; it was seen for twenty miles around. Our annual meeting takes place next week, when I retire from Presidentship. It is an understood thing that the President only holds office for one year. Our local membership is nearly 1000 now.

(Hon. E. H. T. Plant, Charters Towers, Qld.)

Hobart, Tas.—Our recent Smoke Social was a great success, and I am again sending

a good batch of new members for enrolment to head offices in London. Lady Scott and Lady Ellison Macartney (sister to Captain Scott), have both acknowledged our resolutions of sympathy very nicely. I flew my Over-Seas Club flag on the King's Birthday and on the day of the arrival of our new Governor, Sir W. Ellison Macartney. It is much admired by everyone who sees it.

(H. J. Gould, J.P., 94 Elizabeth-street, Hobart.)

Queensland.—Branches of the Over-Seas Club exist in the following towns:—Brisbane, Toowoomba, Gympie, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Longreach, Charters Towers, Townsville, Cairns, Daiby, etc. In process of formation:—Cairns, Ipswich.

Christchurch, N.Z.—The local branch of the Over-Seas Club is taking an active part in the local Scott Memorial.

(J. E. Hoyles, c/o G.P.O., Christchurch.)

THE OVER-SEAS CLUB ELSEWHERE.

Summerland, B.C., Canada.—The Summerland branch of the Over-Seas Club has decided to erect a memorial in honour of Captain Scott and the brave men who perished with him in the Antarctic. The memorial is to take the form of a drinking trough for horses, with a fountain and cup for drinking water.

(F. A. Miller, Balcom, Summerland, B.C.)

Bremersdorp, Swaziland, South Africa.—The Resident Commissioner (Mr. R. T. Coryndon) has consented to become Hon. President. Since the inauguration of the local branch of the Over-Seas Club, a rifle club has been started. We are preparing for a large Empire Day bonfire. The Over-Seas Club here has taken over the duty, at its own expense, of keeping the cemetery in good order and repair. There being no municipality here or any other local body, the formation of the Club just came in time to be useful.

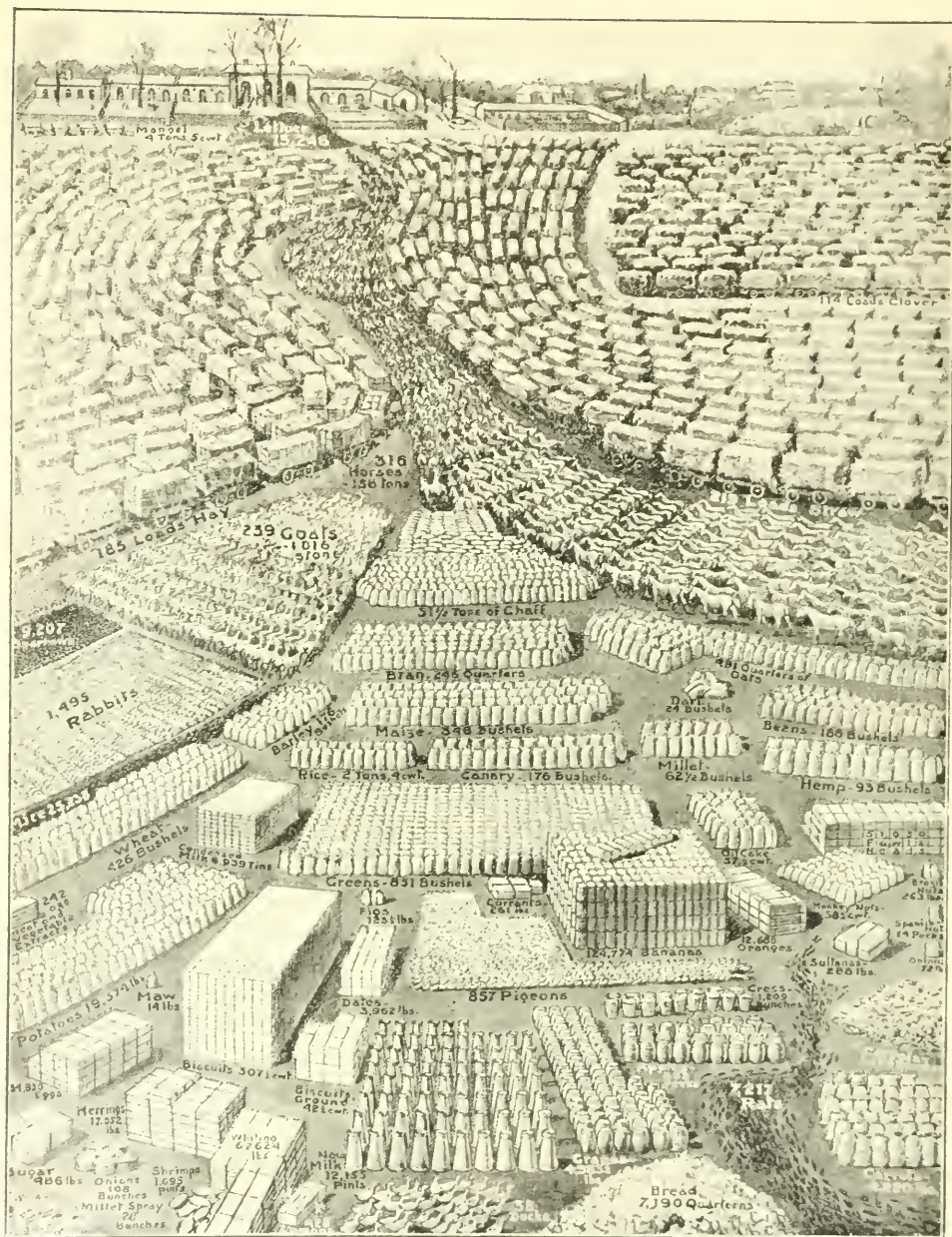
(A. Mordaunt, Hon. Secretary, Bremersdorp.)

Peterborough, Ontario, Canada.—A branch of the Over-Seas Club is being formed at Peterborough (Ont.). Peterborough is a growing city, and is a rapidly increasing centre of industry and population. We shall be pleased to answer all enquiries concerning our branch.

(Percival G. S. Webb, 252 Charlotte-street, Peterborough, Ont.)

New York City, U.S.A.—The usual monthly meeting of the New York City branch was held in April. Mr. W. Boulton Conyngham in the chair. A vote expressive of admiration for the heroic conduct of Captain Scott, and those who perished with him, combined with a vote of condolence to his widow, and the surviving relatives of those who had perished in the expedition, was framed. The singing of Kipling's "Recessional" terminated the meeting in an impressive way.

(W. Boulton Conyngham, 92 William-street, New York City, U.S.A.)



FEEDING THE BEASTS.

A YEAR'S FOOD FOR THE ANIMALS, BIRDS AND REPTILES AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS
IN LONDON.

The above sketch, made by W. B. Robinson, for the *Illustrated London News* shows the enormous amount of food consumed at the Zoo. Amongst other remarkable items will be noticed 25,336 mice, 7,212 rats, 1,095 pints of shrimps, 9,207 sparrows, 316 horses, 62 guinea pigs, and 1,495 rabbits. The figures are taken from the "Reports of the Council and Auditors of the Zoological Society of London for the year 1912." The cost of provisions was as follows:—flay, £909 9s. 6d.; clover, £645 7s. 8d.; green-food and chaff, £332 11s. 6d.; oats, £574 6s.; bran, £84 16s.; maize, £68 7s. 3d.; grain and seeds, £352 14s. 5d.; sea fish, £517 10s. 3d.; fresh water fish, £126 12s. 4d.; horses, £755 11s. 5d.; goats, £134 2s.; meat, £58 6s. 2d.; fowls' heads, £105 19s. 6d.; milk, £215 6s. 5d.; fruit, £496 7s. 2d.; vegetables, £127 7s. 2d.; bread, £136 16s. 5d.; biscuit, £217 13s. 6d.; eggs, £168 2s. 11d.; food for insectivorous birds, etc., £104 6s. 4d.; vermin, £319 10s. 9d.; miscellaneous, £58 16s. 1d. a total of £6,600 0s. 9d., as against £5,274 13s. 8d. for 1911. These figures account for the chief item of expenditure.

FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS QUARTER.

CONDUCTED BY ALEX. JOBSON, A.I.A.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

The report of this Society for the year 1912 is easily the best the Directors have yet issued. In almost every respect it shows solid progress. The profits were greater than those of any previous period, while the growth in business in force was phenomenal. The standard of the valuation of the policy liabilities was much strengthened, and of a necessity the reserves against those obligations materially increased. In one thing only was there no growth. The bonuses allotted to individual policies were not increased; in fact, in some cases they were slightly lower, for though the profits were greater there were many more policyholders to share in them. Still, for all that, the members have no cause for complaint, for their bonuses are still well above those granted by any other Australian office, with one exception.

* * *

Comprehensive in many respects though this Society's report is, it unfortunately does not give much information of importance concerning the valuation of its assets. They now amount to nearly £30,400,000, and their integrity is therefore of great importance. They consist for the most part of mortgages, 40.5 per cent. of the total; Government and public securities, 37.2 per cent.; and loans on policies, 16.8 per cent. The mortgages form a large proportion, and necessarily require special attention. That they get that attention seems probable, for the properties acquired by foreclosure only amount to £107,000, about £45,000 less than they were a year ago, on which reduction a profit of £22,000 was made. The Directors, too, are apparently satisfied at present with the valuations generally, for they consider

that the investment fluctuation reserve of £36,000 is insufficient. At the same time they intend to build this reserve up steadily from year to year to provide for contingencies. Generally speaking, the position as regards the assets reduction seems sound enough as far as one can judge, which, however, is not very far, seeing that the report affords no information on which to base a definite opinion.

* * *

The situation in regard to the valuation of the policy liabilities is much clearer. The standard of valuation is a sound one, and is automatically becoming more stringent each year. During the year certain classes of policies were valued on a more severe basis than in 1911, which necessitated a special increase of £62,000 in the reserves against those policies. The intention of the Directors is to adopt eventually a 3 per cent. valuation rate for all with profit policies. This will not only make the policy liabilities still more secure, but will also give the members a larger interest profit. That profit of course consists in the excess of the interest earned over that assumed in the valuation, which excess will be considerable if the Society continues to earn as high a rate as that of £4 10s. 4d. per cent. current in 1912.

* * *

The interest factor contributed very materially to the net profit of £960,000 earned last year, but a much greater factor was the favourable mortality, for the claims were well below those expected. Economy in management also played an important part, for the expenses were only 13.92 per cent. of the premium revenue, a low ratio, and a little less than that experienced in 1911.

A very satisfactory feature in the year's results was the marvellous growth of over £4,200,000 in the sums assured in force to £76,560,000. This is worth special notice, for it represents over 61 per cent. of the new assurances of almost £7,000,000, a percentage greater than the average rate of growth by more than 8 per cent. Another interesting point is that although these new assurances were so great, exceeding those of 1911 by about £800,000, the number of policies discontinued, and the premiums thereon, during the year were actually lower, while the void sums assured were but little increased. This certainly is a great testimony to the Society's popularity.

* * *

The industrial department did exceptionally well last year, for not only was the new business £1,015,000 larger by about £25,000, but the expense rate was reduced by 8 per cent. to 42.3 per cent. The growth in the business in force was

also gratifying, seeing that the present total of over £3,083,000 represents an increase on the year of 56 per cent. of the business done. The valuation of the policy liabilities has moreover been strengthened, to do which, however, the surplus of £34,700 of a year ago was drawn on, with the result that the surplus is now only £21,800.

* * *

There are many other points of interest in the report, but sufficient has been said to indicate the position of the Society generally. That position is without doubt a strong one as regards the valuation of the policy liabilities, and though one cannot be so sure about the conservative valuation of the assets, there is apparently no cause for anxiety. The Society's growth is excellent, and the profits are very good. The bonuses, though not increasing, are being well maintained at a handsome figure, and what more need be said?

COLONIAL SUGAR REFINING CO. LTD.

Now that there seems to be an end to the need for anxiety concerning the nationalisation of the sugar industry, the shares in this Company have become rather more popular than they were. During the currency of the Sugar Commission, investors generally were somewhat scared at the outlook, and some shareholders did not hesitate to realise on their shares. The scare was not, however, general, and there was never at any time the slightest symptom of panic. The dullness of the market passed away when the Commission reported against nationalisation, and the shares improved in value, until just prior to the recent meeting they were selling at £44.

* * *

At this price they are, at the time of writing, still selling, though after the payment of the half-yearly 12½ per cent. per annum dividend they were changing hands at £42. The yield at £44 is under 5½ per cent., which is not high. Indeed, the shares seem dear at this figure, which contains £22 6s. 8d. per share for good will and inner

reserves, for the surplus assets published are only £21 13s. 4d. Still when one remembers that the Company has for years been building up its plant, especially in Fiji, out of profits, it is quite possible that the dearth of the shares at £44 is more apparent than real.

* * *

The revival is due of course to the rejection of the referenda proposals, which secures the Company from Government interference for a time at least. Yet that time may prove to be short, in which case the Labour Party may again endeavour to control the sugar industry, and, incidentally, the business of this Company. Still, in view of the strong adverse opinion of the Sugar Commission concerning nationalisation, it seems scarcely likely that the interference would be in that form. What is much more probable is that the industry will be regulated, a step the Commission recommended. Regulation, however, must prove impracticable if it aims at fixing the price of sugar, for that price is determined by supply and demand, influenced by the world's

markets. But regulation may take the form of requiring the Company to furnish full statements of accounts, much the same as those required by law from the chief N.S.W. gas companies. Whether such accounts will help the cause of the Company's enemies is open to question, but one thing is clear, that, assuming the Directors' case to be a good one, the publication of full accounts should not hurt it.

* * *

So far as the accounts as at present published are concerned, there is very little ground for useful comment. The March, 1913, half-yearly report shows a net profit of £233,530, about £4000 better than that of September last. This increase was contributed by the Fiji and New Zealand profit, which rose by £6000 to £116,000, while the Australian earnings fell away by about £2000 to £117,500. The profits were, of course, ample to meet the half-year's dividend of £187,000, and to allow £46,000 to be added to the profit and loss account, raising it to £249,700.

* * *

In the total assets there was a growth of £66,000 to £5,156,000, contributed by current profits and by an increase of £8000 in the sundry creditors and suspense accounts to £967,900. The employees' provident fund, now £117,000,

was responsible for £12,000. Concerning the composition of the assets, there is little on which to remark. The chief asset—refineries, etc.—£2,511,000, is a little higher, as is also the tramways item of £354,000. The stocks have risen by £127,000 to £433,000, while the sundry debtors, £959,000, are about £50,000 greater. In the cash, £615,000, there was a decline of £85,000, and the shipping asset, £146,000, and working accounts, £83,000, also decreased. These changes convey little meaning, chiefly because nothing is known of the depreciation provided each year. There is a depreciation reserve of £500,000, but that is a provision of long standing, and had not been increased for years.

* * *

On the balance-sheet as it stands, and treating the depreciation reserve as a set-off against depreciation not written off, the surplus assets are only £3,249,700, securing the paid-up capital of £3,000,000 (150,000 £20 shares fully paid), and the profit and loss balance of £249,700. But the Directors have, as already stated, paid for much plant, machinery and other assets out of revenue, and have thus created solid inner reserves. So that the Company is probably very much stronger in reserve power than appears from the balance-sheet.

THE COLONIAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA LTD.

The net profits of £29,000 disclosed by this Bank for the March, 1913, half-year were only slightly above those of the previous summer period. Not of much importance this perhaps, for as a rule a bank does not admit to all its earnings, which may be the case with this one. Yet these earnings easily suffice to pay a dividend of 7 per cent. per annum for the half-year on the ordinary and preference capital, a rate paid regularly since March, 1909, inclusive. This requires about £15,300 half-yearly, and of the balance £10,000 is usually transferred to the reserve fund and £1000 given to the Officers' Provident Fund. This time the balance

remaining of about £2600 was, with £2400 from the profit and loss account, used to write down the bank premises account by £5000 to £194,000.

* * *

Though the profits were somewhat better in the past half-year, the Bank did not grow in regard to its general figures. Its assets of £5,085,000, though about £229,000, above those of September, 1912, are, on the other hand, £156,000 less than they were a year ago. This latter decrease is chiefly due to a reduction of £100,000 in the bills in circulation to £311,000, though the deposits, £4,092,000, were lower by

AGGREGATE BALANCE SHEET
OF THE
BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES,
31st MARCH, 1913.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Notes in Circulation	300,129	0	0	Coin, Bullion and Cash Balances	9,247,332	3	5
Deposits Accrued Interest and Rebate	34,514,841	16	1	Australian Commonwealth Notes	1,213,320	0	0
	34,814,970	16	1	Queensland Government Notes	96	0	0
Bills payable and other Liabilities which include Reserves held for Doubtful Debts and Amounts at Credit of Investments Fluctuation Account, Officers' Fidelity Guarantee and Provident Fund, The Buckland Fund, and amounts due to other Banks	5,696,695	11	0	Notes of Other Banks	8,328	0	0
Paid-up Capital bearing—				Money at short call in London	2,140,000	0	0
6 months' dividend £5,000,000	3,255,540	0	0	Investments—			
3 months' dividend 255,540	2,150,000	19	0	British and Colonial Government Securities	3,056,561	0	9
Reserve Fund	170,584	15	0	Municipal and other Securities	286,014	2	11
Profit and Loss	5,774,124	15	0	Due by other Banks	106,296	14	2
	£47,485,791	2	1	Bills Receivable in London and Remittances in transit	5,234,628	8	3
Contingent Liabilities—				Bills Discounted, and Loans and Advances to Customers	25,383,214	12	7
Outstanding Credits, as per Balance Sheet	1,242,385	5	3	Bank Premises	790,000	0	0
	£48,728,176	7	4		£47,485,791	2	1
				Liabilities of Customers and others on Letters of Credit, as per Contra	1,242,385	5	3
					£48,728,176	7	4

Dr.	PROFIT AND LOSS, 31st MARCH, 1913.	Cr.
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Dr.	RESERVE FUND, 31 st MARCH, 1913.	Cr.
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£65,000. In the total deposits there were £438,000 of Government deposits, about £87,000 below what they were in March, 1912, a decline chiefly due to the transference of the Federal Government account to the Commonwealth Bank.

* * *

The drain caused by this decrease in liabilities did not weaken the Bank's holding in liquid assets. These on the contrary rose by over £200,000, to £2,031,000, and now represent almost 46 per cent. of the liabilities, as against under 40 per cent. a year ago. The strain fell on the advances which were reduced by nearly £340,000 to £2,851,000, to meet the increasing liquid assets and the decreasing liabilities. The balance of the funds required for these purposes were found by the current profits. This reduction in advances, combined with the increase in liquid assets, is a very satisfactory feature in the Bank's report, for it indicates that the Board are doing all in their power to strengthen the financial position of their institution.

This strength is steadily growing and, though the reserve fund of £200,000 does not appear to be considerable, it still is of sufficient volume to command respect from the public. For this fund, together with the share capital and profit and loss balance, provides the bank with surplus assets of £643,000. These assets offer the depositors and others whose accounts comprise the public liabilities of about £4,426,000, the satisfactory margin of £114 10s. of assets per £100 of liabilities.

* * *

At the time of writing the Bank's preference shares, fully paid to £9 15s., are selling at £11 3s., on which the return is just over 6 per cent. The ordinary shares paid to £1 15s., with an uncalled liability of £2 10s., are being quoted at 36s. buyers, yielding just under 7 per cent. In view of the heavy liability on the shares and the slow growth of the reserves, the acceptance of a lower yield is perhaps not justified.

TWO INTERESTING BIOGRAPHIES.

The Prince Imperial. By Augustin Filon. (Hememann. 15s. net.)

M. Filon has desired before old age should make his hand falter and scenes and faces of the past fade from his memory to tell the life story of his pupil, the Prince Imperial. A student of Douai when the Prince was born on March 16, 1856, ten years later he took up a post at Saint Cloud as the Prince's tutor. His description of the first sight of the charming boy, whose delicate skin and grace of movement gave him an appearance almost girlish, is but the beginning of a loving appreciation which did not cease with the seven and a half years of his tutorship. It is certain no one else could have put before us so clear and detailed a picture of the royal youth, whose death caused a pang of sorrowful regret throughout Great Britain, and an intense sympathy for his Empress mother, which even her former sorrows had not created. A number of most interesting letters from Napoleon III., and from other relations of the Prince, are interwoven into the narrative, as well as many letters from the Prince Imperial himself, those written from Zululand being especially interesting. M. Filon says

that he has not desired to play the partisan, to revive dead polemics, to satisfy ancient grudges, or to glorify vanished friends, but to picture forth the youth of a Prince who, falling at twenty-three, has yet not lived in vain. The catastrophe of his death is related without bitterness.

Sir Henry Vane the Younger. By John Willcock. (The St. Catherine Press. 10s. net.)

No apology is needed for this scholarly and interesting biography of Cromwell's erstwhile adherent and later adversary. He is introduced to us, as is fitting, as the son of his father, the clever courtier and prominent politician whose career under James I. and Charles I. brought him great wealth. The subject of Mr. Willcock's book, executed for treason in 1662, was, he shows us, "the purest patriot," an exalted visionary, but full of wisdom and maintains that "nothing" to a modern reader is more astonishing in Vane's career than the advanced views which he held regarding so many political matters.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

LLOYD GEORGE AND THE BOER WAR.

The Life of David Lloyd George. Vol. II. By H. Du Pareq. (Caxton.)

This second volume commences with the Boer War, of which, like Mr. W. T. Stead, Mr. Lloyd George was a determined opponent, though over and over again his biographer says that he was most certainly not "a peace-at-any-price man." The subject naturally introduces Mr. Chamberlain and Kynochs, and in view of present-day events, it is curious to read that, though many believed Mr. Chamberlain had a large interest in that firm, in Lloyd George's opinion his personal integrity was quite beyond reproach; though, on the other hand, it could not seriously be doubted that there was proper matter for investigation.

The amendment which Mr. Lloyd George moved to the Address on the opening of the new Parliament of 1900 is certainly significant. This, and many other keenly interesting chapters in the history of England are well worth recording, for, though the subject matter is well in the minds of most, everything

which is not of present-day interest is easily forgotten.

The part of the book which will be most keenly interesting to the general reader is the eighth chapter, a retrospect of Mr. Lloyd George's personal history, marriage, and other details. There is one very amusing reference to Mr. W. T. Stead in a letter which Mr. Lloyd George wrote at the end of 1902, on Christmas Eve. The two had been lunching together, and, says Mr. Lloyd George: "He is full of a new scheme to destroy the Church by giving the appointment of the clergy to the parish councils, with no religious tests at all. He would make each clergyman responsible legally for the moral condition of the parishioners; if there was drunkenness and immorality in a parish he would court-martial the rector."

Mr. Lloyd George's dream of a National Council of Education has still to be realised, as are other schemes upon which he is intent. His biographer does not set out to represent him as faultless, but as an idealist with strength of mind and practical common-sense.

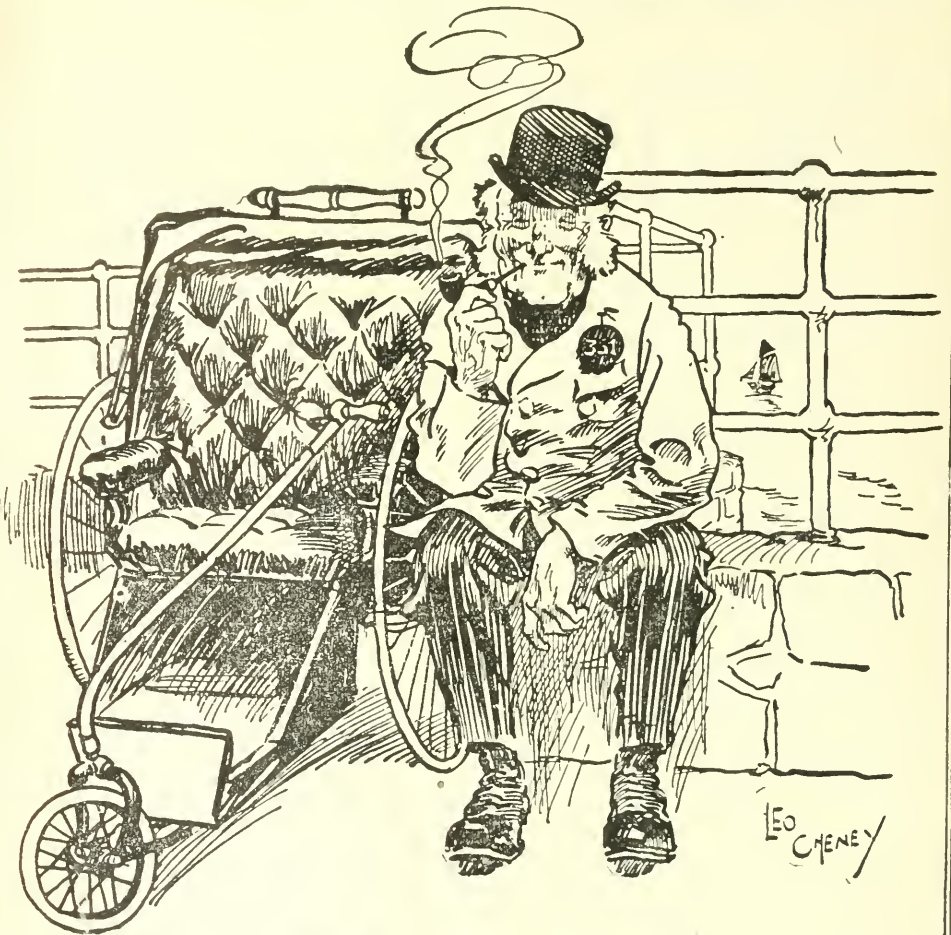
A PHANTASMAGORIA.

A Small Boy and Others. By Henry James. (Macmillan.)

Mr. Henry James, who has now attained his three-score years and ten, gives us here glimpses, very charming and very elusive, from the "rag-bag of his memory" of the facts of his early life, with something like sorrow that it is impossible to recover anything like the full treasure of the scattered, wasted circumstances. He tells us, in starting, that his object was to place together some particulars of the early life of his brother William, and then—with that strange subtlety which is so characteristic and, to his devoted readers, so charming—he allows us to search, and search in vain, for more

than a mention or two of that brother. We get a glimpse of "W. J." in a sentence or two here and there. For instance: "He had gained such an advance of me in his sixteen months of experience of the world before mine began that I never for all the time of childhood and youth in the least caught up with him or overtook him. He was always round the corner and out of sight." "When our phases overlapped, it was only for a moment—he was clean out before I was well in" . . . and then he is out of our sight again.

But then there are so many "others." We get, too, a clearer view of Henry James' impressionable self; in fact, a key which so opens his writings to us



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that we can turn to them in a spirit of inquiry for a beauty which we had not caught before. In his own words, "As I breathe all this hushed air again even the more broken things give out touching human values and faint, sweet scents of character, flushes of old beauty and goodwill."

The father of the boys was descended from Irish and Scotch ancestors, and was born in Albany. The family belonged to society of the first order, so that we get glimpses of many interesting people. Emerson was a friend, Jenny Lind not unknown to them; in Paris all doors were open and London gave them sights.

Amongst the quaintest of the pictures given us are those of the different "educated ladies" who gave the boys their first lessons. One he pictures as "a stout, red-faced lady with grey hair and a large apron—the latter convenience somehow suggesting, as she stood about with a resolute air, that she viewed her little pupils as so many small slices cut from the loaf of life on which she was to dab the butter of arithmetic and spelling, accompanied

by way of jam with a light application of the practice of prize giving."

Aunts, uncles, cousins—all have a place in this gallery of remembrances, though in the extraordinary *fan-faronade* of endless words only keen curiosity and earnest search will enable us to get anything like so clear a vision of them as is given us of the red-faced governess. Is the mistiness due to the fact that Mr. James is endeavouring to give the reader *exactly the same* impression that places, people, and events gave to him as a boy?

Mr. James ends his reminiscences when he is about thirteen, and the family at Boulogne economising after a financial collapse. He refers to the little pastry-cook shop which was young Coquelin's home, yet we are not clear whether he ever saw him. The last glimpse we have of the boy is that he had a strange sense that something had begun that would make more difference to him, directly and indirectly, than anything had yet made. This resolved itself into an attack of typhus, and so we leave him stretched in a faint upon his bedroom floor after labouring towards a bell which may or may not have been reached and rung.

AN IMPERIAL TRAGEDY.

My Past. By Countess Marie Larisch. (Nash.)

To the general public who still have a regard for what is comprised in the word "respectable," it will be somewhat astonishing to find a lady of high birth volunteering to wash in public the ragged and dirty linen of her Royal relatives. But that being the case, the same general public will read with amusement the various tit-bits of gossiping inuendoes or queer anecdotes presented to them—very delicately veiled, of course.

Countess Marie Larisch is a daughter of Duke Ludwig of Bavaria by hismorganatic marriage with the beautiful young actress, Henrietta Mendel. Her father had five beautiful sisters, of whom one became Empress of Austria, another the Duchesse d'Alençon, whose

regretted death in the terrible bazaar fire in Paris is still remembered. It is notorious that the beautiful Empress Elizabeth had had a very unhappy life; married to Francis-Joseph, and for love, her heart turned from him when she found that other women could influence him.

Marie was a "lanky little girl" when her Empress aunt first saw her, and the story of the young girl's queer attire on a later presentation is rather bitterly given by her. Because her hair was fair, her father insisted upon it being soaked in oil to darken it; her best frock was a made-over silk dress far too long for her, and she was shod with heavy-soled, hob-nailed mountain boots.

The Empress appears to have had a fit of melancholia during her visit, and

the child Marie saw her weeping, but with extraordinary self-possession forbore to mention it, the result being that at the age of fourteen she was invited with her parents to Vienna, and the first thing the Empress did was to dress her beautifully, and from that time she appears to have been in some manner the *confidante* of the Empress.

It is said that no man is a hero to his *valet-de-chambre* and as presented to us by the Countess Marie the Empress was far from a perfect woman.

According to the writer of "My Past," Marie's marriage with Count Larisch was prompted solely by the fact that he was supposed to be characterless, and would, therefore, not hinder her—his wife—from keeping her position with the Empress. It would appear, however, that both aunt and niece were mistaken in him. He had no intention of acting as the complaisant husband, and carried his wife far away from Vienna. She returned to the capital from time to time for a short visit, however, and it was during one of these visits that the Empress introduced her to the Baroness Vetsera, whose daughter later became the object of the devoted love of the Crown Prince.

Countess Larisch says that she was popularly supposed to have introduced the two, and to have encouraged the intrigue. On account of this wrong impression she says that her son shot himself, and her daughters suffered so much that, after twenty-four years, she has resolved to make public the truth of the matter. It would certainly seem that the book has been written more for the purpose of exculpating herself than in

order to disclose the secret of Meyerling. Anyway, an eminently readable, charmingly illustrated book has been provided for the delectation of those people who love gossip about illustrious persons.

For instance, describing the old friend of the Emperor Francis-Joseph, Frau Schratt, she tells of a visit of his when he stopped rather late, and with his usual consideration, not wishing to disturb the sleeping household, was walking quietly out through the garden entrance, but just as he reached it a door opened, and Frau Schratt's new cook came out in her nightgown, carrying a lighted candle. Says the Countess:—

The sound of footsteps had alarmed her, and, naturally, when she saw the figure of a man, her first impulse was to scream.

Francis-Joseph came forward quickly. "Be quiet, you stupid woman; don't you know me? I'm the Emperor," he said, in a low voice.

The incredulous cook was taken aback, for in her wildest flights of imagination she had never pictured herself meeting the Emperor of Austria wandering about late at night. Still doubtful, she turned the light of the candle full on the stranger's face, and, as she did so, she recognised the well-known features of Francis-Joseph.

The loyal woman instantly fell on her knees, and began to sing the National Anthem at the top of her voice. The Emperor made a hurried exit, and I doubt whether a patriotic hymn has ever been sung under more ridiculous circumstances.

Another amusing story concerns Duke Max of Bavaria. But these anecdotes are just interludes in the terrible drama of Meyerling, for which the reader must turn to an account wherein the bad side of human nature is uppermost.

THE GRAN CHAKO.

An Unknown People in an Unknown Land.
By W. Barbrooke Grubb. (Service.)

South America has been very much to the fore lately, and Putumayo has become a familiar word, but there is a territory there which is said to cover over 200,000 square miles, and of which few know even the name. The Gran Chaco is, on the ordinary map, a large space almost in the centre of South America, with Bolivia and the Argen-

tine on the south and west, its only approach to civilisation being by the way of the rivers Parana and Paraguay. This great area is inhabited by nomadic Indian tribes of a reddish chocolate colour, and their country is, in large part, alternately a swamp and a lake.

In 1889 the Church of England Mission began a work in that part of the Chaco nearest to the Paraguay, and Mr. Barbrooke Grubb was the pioneer mis-

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sionary. His devoted work is so well known in the neighbouring Governments that he has been given the title of "Pacificator of the Indians."

Mr. Morrey Jones has edited this book from information given him by Mr. Grubb during his last furlough, supplemented by knowledge which he had himself gained during a few years' residence in the Chaco. It is not possible in our short space to give a full account of this Robinson Crusoe inhabitant; for as Mr. Grubb was the first person to adventure himself alone amongst a people who were said to be cannibals, to hate foreigners, and to kill with torment, and as he succeeded in dominating them and bringing them into obedience by force of character alone, it is like reading the adventures of a man on a desert island. It is astonishing how entirely the author has confined himself to his task of interesting us in this singular people.

Mr. Grubb's work as a missionary is rarely obtruded—a remarkable fact in the life of a man whose courage and endurance in fulfilling his missionary work is beyond praise. The special tribe with which he was most connected are called "Lengua," and the book is enriched with many illustrations of the people. Here is his description of the more rare forest parts of the country: "In the early morning, when the air is crisp and clear and not a breath of wind stirs, and the tips of the palm leaves are bathed in golden sunlight, the scene is one of fairy-like beauty. But in the depth of winter, when the grass has been consumed by Indian fires, when the sky is covered with

leaden clouds, and a biting South-East wind causes the dry and withered palm leaves to rustle mournfully, then the scene is one of bleak and inhospitable melancholy."

And the people! One must go to the book to learn more of them, for Mr. Grubb lived with them; even on one occasion when his hut and its contents were burnt, he had to dress like them—that is, in a blanket and without shoes—until some skins were sewn up for him, for leg coverings are a great necessity in a place where insect life is so abundant that it is quite useless to try to keep one's sugar or tea or food free from them, the only way being to let these pests simmer in any liquid, skimming them off from the top.

The religious opinions of the Lengua are somewhat complex. They believe in a Great Creator, are certain that the soul lives after death; but believing in ghosts fear them so much that the moment a death occurs they set fire to their dwellings and abandon the camp. It is absolutely necessary that a funeral shall take place before sunset, but it is not equally necessary that the patient should die beforehand, and in the case of a mother her little baby, if under two, is, put under ground with her.

There were several plots to kill Mr. Grubb before he became well known to the Lengua, but after his practical adoption by them he was for a long time left unmolested, until his murder was attempted by a man whom he had taken as a servant, but the tribe were so indignant with this traitor that they tried and finally executed him.

A TERRIBLE INDICTMENT.

Social Environment and Moral Progress.
By Alfred Russell Wallace. (Cassell.)

This volume of the veteran Socialist was originally intended to be one of a series of small books on "Race and Sex." Dr. Wallace says that all our social reforms, must be in the very opposite direction to those hitherto adopted, for in this way only can we hope to change our existing immoral

environment into a moral one, and initiate a new era of moral progress. He starts his book by showing that the great teachers of early times, such as Socrates, Confucius, Buddha, etc., give indications that the intellectual and moral character of their own period was quite equal to our own; for by morals we mean right conduct, not only in our immediate social relations, but

also in our dealings with our fellow citizens and with the whole human race.

Here is his indictment when dealing with gambling, bribery, insanitary dwellings, life-destroying trades, faults in the administration of justice, and so on:—

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He scorns the Eugenic idea of race improvement through regulation of marriages, and his remedies are:—

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In a few words, our system must be brotherly co-operation and co-ordination for the equal good of all.

BOOKS IN BRIEF.

Home Life in Russia. By Angelo S. Rappoport. (Methuen, 10s. 6d. net.)

Dr. Rappoport, in this very interesting book, written with personal knowledge of and sympathy with his subject, describes the intimate home and social life of all classes in Russia, and sheds much light on this little-known nation. It is perhaps to the peasantry that one must look for the springs of rational character, and it is the Russian peasant whose mode of life and thought have until comparatively recently never been made clear to Western eyes. The author shows the Russian peasant as he is at home in town and country, ignorant and illiterate, trodden underfoot by a harsh despotism, yet on the whole cheerful, in spite of oppression, deeply pious, and at the same time amazingly superstitious, living for the most part in squalid discomfort, relieved only by periodical bouts of drunkenness. Yet in him, somewhere—especially in the Little Russian, who is a happier, cleaner, and more prosperous and enlightened person than the native of Great Russia—is a vein of rude poetry, as is evidenced by the national legends, customs, and festivals, which are described with much interesting detail. No one who wishes to get an insight into the real life of Russia should omit to read this unpretentiously written but very charming book.

Mozambique. Its Agricultural Development. By R. N. Lyne. (T. Fisher Unwin, 12s. 6d. net.)

An invaluable book for anyone who is thinking of taking up agriculture in Portuguese East Africa. The writer, for many years Director of Agriculture to the Government of Mozambique, gives a full account of the soils in the different districts, and points out what particular product is most suitable for cultivation on each soil. That which is being done in production at the present moment is dis-

cussed fully, and suggestions are made as to the improvements which might be introduced. One chapter deals with the question of native labour, and brings out a point that has not been sufficiently recognised, which is that the white man has never taken trouble to study the character of the native with a view to finding the most economical method of getting him to work up to his full capacity. In an appendix is given the full text of the land laws of the province. One rather serious omission is that of a map of the province, as most people are quite unfamiliar with its geography.

Modern Chile. By W. H. Koebel. (G. Bell & Sons, 10s. 6d. net.)

A charming and vivid description of the people and resources of Chile. The writer is perhaps too eulogistic; in fact, he scarcely describes anything as even indifferent, except, perhaps, some of the hotels. Full of beautiful cities and scenery, inhabited by one of the most patriotic nations in the world, possessing valuable mineral and agricultural resources, Chile appears to have the brightest future of any South American State.

Trade Unionism. By Henry H. Schloesser. (Methuen.)

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The Autobiography of Mark Rutherford. (Hodder.)

The recent death of Mr. William Hale White has made opportune the reproduction of this autobiography. "Reuben Shapcott's" story of the struggles and yearnings of a sincere and candid, though gloomy, mind, brought up in a rigid Calvinistic atmosphere, is useful at the present day when the cry is rather for light and exhilarating literature than for sober thoughtfulness.

The Curse of the Nile. By Douglas Sladen. (Stanley Paul.)

The "Curse of the Nile" is Mahdism, for, as one of the characters in Mr. Douglas Sladen's story says, wherever it lifts its vile head nothing can be grown except by slaves or stealth. This romance, introducing the siege and fall of Khartum, is, in reality, a vivid historical account by a man who has studied his material on the spot, and, moreover, has had the help of Slatin Pasha's reminiscences and those of Charles Neufeld and Father Ohrwalder. The hero of the story is a young English soldier, who, visiting a Sicilian cafe in Cairo, falls in love with the daughter of the restaurant keeper. Francesca Lentini is a very remarkable woman, betrothed to a young Sicilian. She goes to Khartum with her father, who acts as Gordon's provision agent, and was in the city at his death. Francesca is taken prisoner and conveyed to the Mahdi's harem. Her mother, in default of any other weapon, provides her with a poison which will produce the same effect as the spotted fever; so, unable in any other way to avoid her fate, Francesca poisons the Mahdi, and, through some strange superstition, his death is supposed to have happened because he broke the law by marrying a nun, for Francesca had worn a nun's habit as a disguise. The romance, interesting as it is, is subordinate to the story of the terrible Sudan war, Kitchener being one of the characters introduced, and the battle of Omdurman described in detail.

Open Sesame. By B. Paul Neuman. (John Murray.)

Mr. Neuman has taken for his chief character a young fellow who is rather an oaf, and whose father will not help him financially until he settles down to some kind of occupation. Instead of doing any practical work, he seems to have evolved

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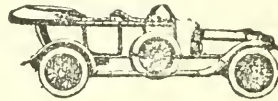
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The American Emperor. By William Salisbury. (The Tabard Press.)

The central figure in this novel is one Gorman, chief of the Wall Street magnates, who, through his millions and his interests, is the real dictator of America. Powerful, vivid, enthralling, it throws a glaring light upon the financial dominance which has sapped and undermined the constitution of the United States and robbed its peoples of their freedom. Every step in the great financial buccaneer's career is traced, his methods and "deals" explained, and his moral and business character laid bare. Interwoven and binding these episodes together are the efforts of two newspaper Davids—splendid types of the steadily growing band of reformers—to slay or cripple the gigantic Goliath holding their country and countrymen in a thug's grip. The fiction guise is thin, and the real personalities are easily recognisable. The need for the exposure can only be gauged by those who have read the book and those who are familiar with the conditions so masterfully depicted therein.

Prince Charlie's Pilot. By E. M. Barron. (Carruthers.)

A record of loyalty and devotion dug out from books and MS. belonging to the Scottish History Society. Donald Macleod, the "Pilot," who for weeks led Prince Charlie in his wanderings, was drawn into his service through his son Murdoch, a gallant schoolboy. That the story is Jacobite and picturesque goes without saying.

The Great Gold Rush. A tale of the Klondike. By H. P. Jarvis. (John Murray.)

Dedicated as a token of affectionate regard to Colonel Samuel Melford Steele, at one time Commissioner of the North-West Mounted

Police for the Yukon territory, this story, though not purely historical, is so nearly so as to be accurate in many of its details. Moreover, the writer has not hesitated to expose the maddening system of graft which went on under the eyes of the Canadian Commissioner. Four English-speaking men find themselves together in Skagway in March, 1898. One of them has joined the rush for gold in order to marry the girl he loves, and if one of the men is the hero, John Berwick must be counted as such. Their terrible adventures, occasional fun, and odd abiding places, are vividly told. When they get to Dawson City they go to work in a thoroughly scientific manner in order to stake a claim, and the reader actually experiences some of the anger which possessed the four when they found that the Poo-Bah who ruled the city had by underhand means registered their claim as his during the time they had been waiting in his office, the result being that Berwick becomes the leader of the revolutionary malcontents. How his sweetheart comes to him instead of his having to go to her is a fitting finish to the tale.

The Temptation of Tavernake. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

The hero, Tavernake, is an original. A carpenter by trade, he has risen in life, passed his examinations as surveyor, and is manager in an office before a woman has ever entered his life at all. Then he saves a desperate girl from being branded as a thief and from death, and thenceforward gets into a whirl of adventures from which he is rescued by a friend who carries him off to British Columbia. There is no hitch in the story from start to the inevitable finish.

Mrs. Grey's Past. By Herbert Flowerdew. (Stanley Paul.)

A very daintily-written story, the prevailing impression left upon one's mind being the evil that gossips can do, for Mrs. Grey's past has been a story of sisterly love, and utter unselfishness. Fortunately the truth is found out, with a happy result.

The Determined Twins. By Edgar Jepson. (Hutchinson.)

Erebus and the Terror are as original as their author. Helen's Babies might have been remote ancestors, and the twin "Heavenlies," second cousins once removed. Intense expectation alternates with triumphant laughter, and even at the finish the reader cries, "More!"

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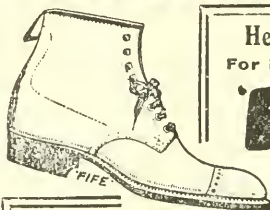
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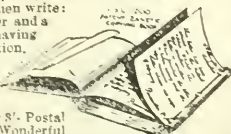
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More!" Especially he would like to know what happened to the twenty-three kittens.

Carnacki the Ghost Finder. (Nash.)

A collection of blood-curdling stories, some of which were originally published in *The Idler*. They are partly supernatural partly of the detective order and very few readers will be able at the beginning of the story to distinguish to which section it will lend itself before one arrives at the conclusion, so that the interest is fully maintained. Carnacki is a Londoner who travels in various directions whenever people with haunted houses apply to him for help, and on his return he tells the result to four friends who are accustomed to his brusqueness, and take it as a matter of course that they will be told "to clear out" directly he comes to the last word.

Out of the Blue. By R. Gorell Barnes. (Longmans.)

A singularly beautiful and poetic description of the dawning of love between a modern man and woman not as physical but as a spiritual joining of souls. In order to have a fitting theatre for this representation the two are shipwrecked on a desert island. The dramatic situation arises because Joan is a friend and companion of Jim's wife. Husband and wife had never been akin, and the irony of the situation is revealed when the first thought of the two is that Milly would have been unable to stand the privations or to enjoy the hand-to-hand struggle for life, even though the climate was so lovely.

Means to an End. By D'Arcy Martin. (John Long.)

The story of a millionaire brewer who, falling violently in love with a portrait in the Royal Academy, by a strange succession of chances find that it was not painted from a professional model, but from the daughter of a country clergyman. He woos and wins her without having told her that he is a brewer or rich. Maxwell is unintelligent, Patricia a teetotaler and an idealist. Naturally, such a marriage does not run evenly, but in the end Maxwell becomes a teetotaler, and we leave the pair rightfully settled.

Into the Unseen. By G. H. Lusty. (William Rider & Sons.)

Details the sustained attempts of a man to free his spirit from

his body and soul in order to attain communication with those beyond the River of Death. In order to get the necessary solitude without interruption from meddling good-wishers or the Press, if for a time he should disappear, the teller of the story journeys to India. Naturally this is not a novel in the usual sense of the word, for hero and heroine encounter each other in the body only for a few short days. A book which will interest the imaginative and psychics, whilst for the latter it contains a warning.

Called to Judgment. By Coralie Stanton and Heath Hosken. (Stanley Paul.)

A melodrama, indeed, with a couple of bigamies, a suicide or two, a sudden death, a suspected murder, and any number of resulting complications.

The Gulf Between. By B. Y. Redmayne. (Wells Gardner.)

A good and unusual story, though not by an adept in the craft. It has been well received in Germany, and tells the romance of a girl who goes there in order to get a change in her way of living. In the pension she meets and loves a man who tells her later on that he is married, his wife being a drug fiend. The life in the German town where Kathleen boards for a time is well described, the characters being eminently natural. The author shows amusingly the faults and characteristics of English people as seen through the German's eyes, whilst with the same sincerity she pens the description of the German from the English point of view.

Ralph Raymond. By E. Mansfield. (Stanley Paul.)

The exciting adventures, described by a somewhat unpractised hand, of a man falsely accused of murder and a lovely lady who rescued him from the prison to which he ought not to have been sent.

Love and My Lady. By Sybil Campbell Lethbridge. (Holden and Hardingham.)

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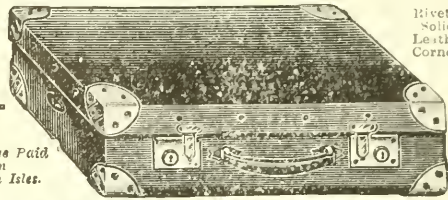
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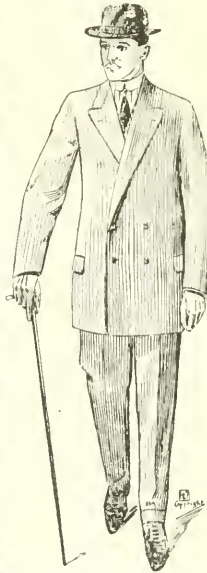


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Confessions of a Tenderfoot. By Ralf Stock. (Grant Richards.)

A beautifully bound and illustrated volume containing the experience of an energetic young fellow who left the homeland for Canada, passed through other Colonies and Fiji, and finally ended as a pineapple farmer in Queensland. He does not gloss over the privations and sufferings of pioneer life, and so the book is informing as well as most entertaining. Mr. Stock is a fearless man, an indefatigable traveller, and as his only method of progression was by working his way, it can easily be seen that he had plenty of grit. His book is excellent reading throughout.

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THE RIDDLE OF THE SPHINX.

Last month we published a drawing of the Sphinx, which appeared in the foremost weekly illustrated papers in England. It showed pictorially the discoveries said to have been made by a young American professor. Later advices from London state that, whilst it is generally assumed that the Sphinx has a religious origin, nothing has been added to our knowledge of this riddle of the sands by researches made by the professor in question.

Travel and Education.

ENQUIRY DEPARTMENT.

Subscribers to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS who are contemplating a trip for pleasure or business are invited to write to us for free information concerning Routes, Hotels, Shops, etc. Special arrangements have been made to supply the most up-to-date particulars about all matters pertaining to travel and education in Great Britain, and no reader should go "Home" without first communicating with us. All enquiries should be sent BY POST, and the coupon at the end of this section must be used to ensure prompt reply.

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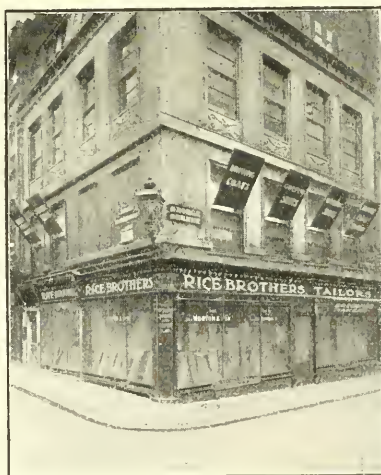
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